

SAY HUGHES WILL LOSE PORTFOLIO

Majority of Ottawa Members
of Opinion He Must
Resign

THREE K. C.'S TO APPEAR
FOR HIM AT INQUIRY

Several Changes in Cabinet
Will Be Made After
Session Ends

Ottawa, April 6.—Several changes in the cabinet will be announced, it is understood, soon after the present session of parliament ends. The business of the session is nearly completed, but the House will be kept going until Maj.-Gen. Sir Sam Hughes has returned from England and had an opportunity to make a statement in regard to the charges against him and the shell committee.

It is agreed by both Conservative and Liberal members that the minister of militia will not submit tamely to discipline, but will go down fighting if he is forced from the government. The majority opinion is that his situation is so difficult that he will be unable to come through the struggle with his portfolio.

Three K. C.'s.

It is stated that J. S. Ewart, K. C., of Ottawa, Eugene Lafleur, K. C., of Montreal, and Wallace Nesbitt, K. C., of Toronto, will be counsel for Sir Sam at the inquiry before the royal commission on the Kyte charges. Although it has not been announced officially, it has been learned that a cable was received from the minister of militia retaining the gentlemen named to represent him at the investigation.

THREE ZEPPELINS
IN LATEST RAID

Murdered Child in England;
Wounded Eight Persons;
Effort a Failure

London, April 6.—The following official statement on the Zeppelin raid last night was issued to-day:

"The air raid last night on the north-eastern counties apparently was carried out by three Zeppelins. The first made an attack about 9.10 p.m., but was driven off by the fire of anti-aircraft guns after dropping five bombs which caused no damage and no casualties. Numerous observers state that this Zeppelin was struck by gunfire.

"The second raider made its appearance in another locality at about 19.15 p.m. Although it was in the neighborhood for some time no bombs were dropped.

"Another raider delivered an attack in a third locality during the night. Although several bombs were dropped only slight material damage was done.

"The total number of bombs dropped was 24 explosive and 24 incendiary. The casualties at present reported are: Killed, one child; injured, eight persons.

"No military damage was done."

Warm Reception.

The night was clear, with moonlight and without wind. Searchlights, having discovered one of the raiders coming over the sea, never once lost him during his stay. As he reached the coast he was flying comparatively low and the smaller guns found him such an easy target that he was forced to rise to a great height. The larger guns then found the range, and, aided by the searchlights, they surrounded the Zeppelin with a terrific hail of shrapnel and high explosive shells.

After manoeuvring near the north-east coast for about ten minutes, during which only a few bombs were dropped, the raider was seen to turn and sail homeward.

As Though They Knew Where!

Berlin, April 6.—The admiralty announced to-day that German airships last night had attacked a battery near Hull, Eng., with bombs, and destroyed a large iron works near Whitby. The airships returned safely.

The statement follows:

"During the night of April 5-6 German naval airships destroyed a large iron works, with blast furnaces and extensive establishments near Whitby, after having put out of action with explosive bombs a battery north of Hull.

The raiders also attacked factories in Leeds and the surrounding region and several railroad stations in the industrial districts. Good effects were observed. The airships were shelled heavily. All returned undamaged."

ANOTHER INQUIRY BY GREEK GOVT. ABOUT ARBITRARY ARRESTS

Paris, April 6.—The entente powers complained to the Greek government concerning arbitrary arrests declared to have been made by the Greek police. The reply to the complaint was not conclusive. A new inquiry will be made and the Greek government, it is said, will take measures according to the results of the investigation.

SAID ALL WAS RIGHT AFTER BEING HERE

Public Wks. Inspector Changed
Mind After St. Laurent In-
vestigated Dredging

Ottawa, April 6.—Ulric Valiquet, an inspecting engineer of the public works department, was examined this morning by the public accounts committee in connection with the dredging at Victoria, B. C., which involves an overclassification totaling \$8,000 yards of rock at \$9.10 a yard.

Mr. Valiquet had gone to Victoria and made an investigation. He had remained three days and reported on his return that everything was all right and that the progress estimates should be accepted.

Later A. St. Laurent, assistant deputy minister of public works, went to Victoria and found differently, reporting that rock prices were being charged when the greater portion of the material was earth, for which only 52 cents per yard should be paid.

Mr. Valiquet changed his mind later. Asked to-day by G. H. Barnard, member for Victoria, why he had changed his mind, Mr. Valiquet said it was because he had discovered that he had been deceived by MacLachlan and by the contractors as to the dredges and the materials.

"He is a partner of the contractor, is he not?"

Witness at first said "Yes," but immediately withdrew his affirmation.

"In any case," said Mr. Kyte, "the evidence shows that he was."

Mr. MacLachlan was resident engineer on the job.

Examined later by R. A. Pringle, K. C., witness declared that he did not impute dishonesty to Mr. MacLachlan.

Opinion of Military.

Chairman Middlebrook asked the witness what had seemed to be the attitude of G. Mallory, superintendent for McDonnell, the sub-contractor. Witness stated that he had seemed to be "sore" on McDonnell. He had documents belonging to him.

"From whom did you get the impression that Mallory was a sorehead?" asked Mr. Kyte.

"From the contractors and from Mr. Barnard," said the witness.

"Were you not warned by Mr. Mallory that there was something irregular?" asked Mr. Pringle.

Witness said:

"Well, yes."

"And the men who made the suggestion were Mr. Barnard and the contractors?"

"Yes."

"And this was one reason why your investigation was not complete?"

"I suppose so."

"But didn't I tell you that the investigation had been somewhat skimpy?" asked Mr. Barnard.

"You gave me the impression the investigation should be full," admitted Mr. Barnard.

Just before the committee rose, F. B. Carvell expressed regret for the reference he had made to H. S. Clements, member for Comox-Atlin, in the committee last week. On that occasion Mr. Carvell, while examining Mallory, brought out an entry in the latter's diary which left the impression that the sub-contractor, McDonnell, was paying to Mr. Clements \$1,500 in connection with the dredging work. This evidence was followed by statements to the effect that Mr. Barnard, Victoria, and Mr. Green, Kootenay, had advised Mallory to keep quiet about it. Two of these members denied this in the House recently. Mr. Clements denied having taken anything on account of graft.

"I want to state now," Mr. Carvell said to-day, "that I do not think I was justified in bringing out these references to Mr. Clements. I do not think that the proceedings of this committee should be made any more unpleasant than necessary, but I was convinced that an organized attempt was being made to block this inquiry."

Mr. Clements declared that he appreciated the statement made by Mr. Carvell, while Chairman Middlebrook said that it was a manly statement.

Mr. Clements criticized Mallory for having made the references in an insinuating manner and without the

GOVT. OF ROUMANIA TAKING MEASURES

Does Not Intend Bulgaria Will
Be Able to Spring Surprise

LATTER NOT DISGUISED PREPARATIONS ON BORDER

Session of Parliament at
Bucharest Prolonged Un-
til End of April

London, April 6.—A delayed dispatch from Bucharest, filed by Reuter's correspondent there on March 21, says that in view of the undisguised military preparations of Bulgaria on the Roumanian frontier, the government of Roumania is taking "necessary military measures." Premier Bratianu also has prolonged the parliamentary session until the end of April so as to be ready to deal as quickly as possible with any Bulgarian surprise, which the correspondent says in the opinion of some persons is by no means out of the question.

Six Divisions.

The Roumanian press comments strongly on the dispatch of large Bulgarian forces, said to amount to six divisions, for the purpose, the newspapers say, of attacking Dobruja, which Roumania acquired from Bulgaria after the second Balkan war.

The Roumanian press also dwells on what it considers the hostile sentiment created by Bulgarian newspapers and demands the recall of S. Radew, the Bulgarian minister at Bucharest, who is accused of stirring up trouble in Dobruja.

GERMANS TALKING ABOUT THE SPEECH

Censored Dispatch From Ber-
lin Deals With Two of
Chancellor's Statements

Berlin, April 6.—Two statements in Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech in the Reichstag have attracted the chief attention of the public, the first being that in which he alluded to the submarine warfare and the relations of Germany with the United States, and the second being the intimations re-

garding Germany's peace terms, when for the first time he referred to the possibility of Germany withdrawing from Belgium, which, however, he said, must be a "new Belgium."

His words in this latter connection are interpreted as an affirmation that Germany would not evacuate a country where the blood of thousands of Germans had been shed without receiving necessary guarantees regarding its future and that the "new Belgium" must include a special disposition for the Flemish portion of the kingdom, a hint of the nature of which is regarded as being given by the chancellor's use of the word "Netherlandish." He spoke of the necessity of assuring to the "long oppressed Flemish inhabitants" an opportunity of development on the basis of their Netherlandish language and characteristics."

Dr. Spain, leader of the Catholic Centre party, and Frederick Ebert, Socialist leader, delivered speeches in the Reichstag concerning the views which Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg had expressed, the Overseas News Agency says.

Annexation.

Mr. Ebert said that Germany's enemies, and especially the Socialists in enemy countries, declined peace and asked for the annihilation of Germany, and that, therefore, it was the duty of Germans to stand firmly by their government and their country. With regard to the question of annexations, Mr. Ebert pointed out that Germany could not give back the freed Polish, Lithuanian and other provinces to the reactionary Russian yoke, and this was to be understood in the light of the chancellor's declaration that Germany does not want to crush other races, but wants a basis for the peaceful development of European civilization.

Carvell's Statement.

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GOVT. OF ROUMANIA TAKES TO BLOCKADE THE WHOLE WORLD

Germany Driven to Attempt to
Snap Her Chains at Sea

GABRIEL HANOTAUX WRITES OF SITUATION

Neutrals Should Seize All In-
terned German Ships, He Says

Paris, April 6.—Gabriel Hanotaux, former French foreign minister, writes as follows:

If Germany does not succeed in breaking at Verdun the iron bands which are compressing her, fate on land is sealed. Hence her forces are turning more and more seaward. It is on the sea she now must try to snap her chains.

Blockaded by her more powerful foes, Germany has resolved to blockade the world, belligerent and neutral alike, by sweeping the seas clear of the commercial ships of all nations, whether warring or not.

To Other Nations.

The peaceful neutral nations, whether atheist or impartial or armament with indifference, now are tracked down, terrorized and subjugated by Germany. They still leave to other nations the honor of fighting for the world's liberty. Germany is isolating, starving, massacring them. She is sweeping the seas and high freights are making fortunes for the chosen few.

But those who fight are not suffering so much from it as those who still expect international treaties to protect them. In her sea war, which is now her last chance to escape complete defeat, Germany has two resources: First, her submarines; next, her high seas fleet, which she will delay using as long as possible, because once it is destroyed she will be at the mercy of the conqueror.

An Abomination.

Germany may gain a sort of negative mastery of the seas with her submarines for a few months at most, because as long as she fights she can pretend she is not vanquished. She accepts the serious consequences of her type of submarine war. Waged indiscriminately against the unarmed vessels of neutrals, it is an abomination and an odious scandal, and by carrying it to the greatest limits, Germany breaks with human kind.

All the neutrals are at the parting of the ways. The Americans, who use the seas most, still quibble. How many Lusitanias must be sunk before President Wilson will admit that American honor is split along with the blood of the people of the United States?

Should Be Seized.

Holland, Spain and Norway also are stricken. The sea becomes desolate and a frightful terror reigns over the waters. One greater remedy open to the neutrals is to seize the German ships which took refuge in their ports at the beginning of the war. Germany abolished international law for her own convenience; why should not neutrals in turn retaliate by seizing these idle fleets of commercial ships and give Germany the opportunity of lawlessly torpedoing her own property.

Beyond the fact that we are creating a class which later will derive large incomes from the war loans, we will be able easily to maintain the war expenditure so long as the money is supplied by our own people. The chief effort will be that we will have to increase our standard of production afterward, which we will be able to do with the utmost benefit to ourselves.

As a free trader, I do not claim this budget is a free trade triumph, but it is a triumph founded on our economic necessities, which incidentally are always a basis of free trade policy.

Can Bear Strain.

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As the testimony of Mr. Pemberton yesterday, that the latter was kept in the dark as to the purchaser until the last, and did not know he was carrying on negotiations on behalf of the government, he understood that he would be in evidence yesterday, of which, of course, the official was well aware.

The inspector of legal offices bears out the testimony of Mr. Pemberton yesterday, that the latter was kept in the dark as to the purchaser until the last, and did not know he was carrying on negotiations on behalf of the government, he understood that he would be in evidence yesterday, of which, of course, the official was well aware.

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**COUNT DE LESSEPS
FIGHTING AIRCRAFT**

Montreal, April 6—Count Jacques de Lesseps, a French aeronaut who took part in the Belmont Park Status of Liberty flight in New York some years ago, and later made flights in Canada, is in the anti-aircraft service in France, and was in charge of the gun which recently brought down a raiding Zeppelin, according to information received here to-day by his friends.

Count de Lesseps in 1911 married Miss Grace Mackenzie, daughter of Sir William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway. The count is 32 years old.

Phoenix Beer—2 qts. for 25¢

**WITHIN TWENTY MILES
OF KUT-EL-AMARA NOW**

Entrenched Position at Umm-el-Henna Captured by British; Operations Proceeding

London, April 6—A victory by the British over the Turks on the Tigris, below Kut-el-Amara, was reported yesterday by General Lake, in command of the British forces there. The Turkish entrenched position at Umm-el-Henna was attacked and carried at 5 o'clock yesterday morning by the Tigris Corps, General Lake telegraphed. He reported that the operations were proceeding satisfactorily.

The capture of Umm-el-Henna, which is on the Tigris about 20 miles down stream from Kut-el-Amara, is the most important news from this theatre in some time, and is regarded in London as giving promise of the early relief of Gen. Townshend's force, which has been besieged in Kut-el-Amara since the first week in December.

Umm-el-Henna is a strong position at an important bend in the river, and is said to be the last serious barrier to the relief of Gen. Townshend, although two or three less strong positions still are to be overcome before Kut-el-Amara is reached.

Next to the Dardanelles expedition, the operations in Mesopotamia have been a subject on which the government has been more criticized than any other, not only on account of the breakdown in the hospital arrangements, but on the question of responsibility for the advance with insufficient forces toward Bagdad. As in the case of the Dardanelles, the ministers at home have been accused of insisting on the expedition against the advice of the military authorities in India and on the spot. This accusation, however, met with an unqualified contradiction by Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, secretary for India, in the House of Commons on Tuesday. Mr. Chamberlain declared that the advance on Bagdad had been undertaken on the advice of the commander-in-chief in Mesopotamia.

The housing of the troops in Canada for the winter months cost \$853,120, while for the housing of guards, prisoners of war, the establishment of convalescent homes, etc., the outlay was \$147,135.

**60,000 CANADIANS
AT THE FRONT NOW**

44,000 in Training in England; 134,000 at Points in Canada

Ottawa, April 6—A memorandum summarizing the work of the department of militia in connection with the war during the last 12 months, was presented to parliament yesterday by Sir Robert Borden as a preliminary to the request that will come in a day or two for the voting of \$250,000,000 to provide the sinews of war for the coming financial year.

Perhaps the most interesting item given is that Canada had actually at the front on March 15 last about 60,000 troops, or practically three divisions; also in England or on passage to England on that date, there were 44,000 troops. In Canada there were 134,000 troops. Of the 44,000 troops in England, about half are at Shoreham, as one training division under Brig.-Gen. J. C. Macdougall, while another training division is at Bramshott under Brig.-Gen. Lord Brooke.

It is intended as soon as the weather permits to concentrate the men in training in Canada at seven camps for the summer, namely, at London, Niagara, Petawawa (with a detachment at Barriefield), Valcartier (including the men from the maritime provinces), at Camp Hughes, Man., at Vernon, B.C., and at the Sarcee reserve in Alberta, near Calgary.

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**CASUALTIES AMONG
CANADIAN SOLDIERS**

Ottawa, April 6—The following casualty list was issued last night:

Infantry.

Killed in action—Pte. W. B. Bell, Halifax.

Died—Pte. V. Willian, Manitoulin, Ont.

Missing—Pte. A. F. Cook, Toronto.

Previously reported prisoner of war; now missing—Pte. F. Chambers, England.

Dangerously wounded—Pte. W. F. Peacock, St. John, N. B.

Seriously wounded—Pte. W. Howie, Scotland; Lt. C. G. Alliston, England.

Wounded—Pte. J. W. Edwards, England.

Wounded—Pte. D. S. Anderson, England; E. L. Hacker, Welland, Ont.; Pte. A. J. Bonner, Hamilton, Ont.; Pte. Joe Gillies, Ashton, N. S.; Pte. G. A. Chater, London, Ont.; Pte. J. G. Peer, Guelph, Ont.; Pte. A. Murray, New York; Pte. T. Turenne Haquette, Montreal; Pte. G. W. Mason, Montreal; Lie-Cpl. John R. Russel, England; Pte. A. L. Dunn, Oakville, Ont.; Pte. R. Salter, Hamilton, Ont.; Pte. D. K. Munro, Sydney, N. S.; Pte. W. H. Forbes, Woodburn, Mass.; Pte. Edward Ferguson, Toronto; Cpl. V. H. Finlay, Owen Sound, Ont.; Pte. R. H. Buckley, Owen Sound, Ont.; Pte. F. W. Kennedy, Toronto; Pte. F. L. Waiters, Kennebunk, N. S.; Pte. F. V. McCall, Montreal; Pte. J. H. Ross, Winnipeg; Pte. J. McMurrin, Regina; Pte. R. Carter, St. Catharines, Ont.; Pte. A. Grounds, England.

Slightly wounded—Pte. P. Skeeritt, Shelburne, Ont.; Pte. R. Wilson, Ireland.

Moderately wounded—Pte. F. Wilson, Ireland.

Seriously ill—Pte. C. J. Mears, British West Indies; Pte. A. McNeil, Grand Narrows, N. S.

Suffering from shock—Pte. Wm. Fuller, Hamilton, Ont.; Pte. E. Craig, Aubrey, Que.; Pte. C. A. Fallaise, Toronto; Pte. Jas. Armstrong, Edmonton.

Moderately wounded—Pte. J. H. Armstrong, Edmonton.

British Report.

London, April 6—The following official statement was issued last night:

"In Belgium a destructive fire in front of St. Gereon gave good results. North of the Aisne our artillery was active between the Beaumont wood, south of Greson, and Berry-au-Bac.

"The Argonne our artillery continued to direct concentrated fires on the line of communication, especially in the region of Montfaucon and the Malmaison wood.

"West of the Meuse the day was calm. To the east there was an intermittent bombardment in the Douaumont-Vaux sector. No infantry action occurred in the region of Verdun."

The following Belgian communication was issued last evening:

"The artillery action was particularly spirited to-day at the central section of the Belgian army."

British Report.

London, April 6—The following official statement was issued last night:

"Last night we sprang mines successfully near Hullich, and damaged a hostile gallery and wrecked posts established in old craters.

"To-day we bombarded hostile works near the Bois Grenier with good effect. About St. Eloi the artillery of both sides was very active. North of the Ypres-St. Julien road our heavy artillery carried out a successful bombardment, doing much damage to hostile trenches and causing numerous explosions."

British Report.

Died—Capt. Anthony Temple, England.

Dangerously wounded—Lt. J. R. Willis, Vegreville, Alta.

Wounded—Pte. A. O. Swanby, Washington, Wisc.; Lie-Cpl. J. S. Stout, Chippenham, Wilts; Cpl. Geo. R. Parkes, Mount Tolmie, B. C.; Pte. W. Carr, Penticton, B. C.; Pte. W. E. Maxfield, England; Pte. J. E. Malcolm, England; Pte. Geo. Horne, Winnipeg; Pte. D. W. Ritchie, Scotland; Pte. H. L. McNamara, Ireland; Pte. James McLaughlin, Scotland; Pte. J. MacLennan, Scotland.

Slightly wounded—Pte. C. S. Mackenzie, Scotland.

Seriously ill—Lieut. Michael McGuire, Ireland.

Artillery.

Died of wounds—Gr. Jas. Wood, England.

Wounded—Gr. Robert Clarkson, England; Gr. S. Graham, N. S.

Slightly wounded—Gr. Douglas Carbon, Alta.

Severely wounded—Sgt. W. R. Kay, Sunderland, Ont.

Seriously ill—Gr. G. S. Tannage, England.

Medical Service.

Seriously ill—Sgt. H. H. Stephenson, England.

Armed Forces.

Intelligence.

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VIOLENT ATTACK WAS REPULSED BY ITALIANS

Rome, April 6.—The following official communication was issued last night:

"In the Trentino region and on the Upper Adige there has been the usual artillery activity. In the Christillo zone on Monday night, after intense artillery preparations, the enemy opened a fresh violent attack on our new positions on the Bauchhof. The attack was repulsed with heavy losses; and the enemy left some prisoners in our hands.

"On the Upper and Middle Isonzo front there has been an intense artillery duel. Enemy troops attempted to break our lines east of Sabotino, but were thrown back and dispersed.

"Enemy airmen yesterday tried to reach Verona, but were driven away. Other enemy airmen succeeded in throwing a few bombs on Bassano, killing two children. On the lower Isonzo and on the Lagune Grandi similar air attempts were made, and some bombs were thrown on hamlets. Our air squadrons drove the air-attackers off. Two of the machines were seen to fall to the ground behind the enemy lines."

SAY DANISH BARQUE SPRANG A LEAK; SANK

New York, April 6.—Two American seamen who arrived on the French steamship Espagnole from Bordeaux yesterday, denied that Danish barque Claudia, on which they were members of the crew, had been torpedoed by a submarine, as stated in a maritime report sent out from Copenhagen on March 29. The Claudia sank on March 29, on her way, lumber-laden, from Jacksonville, Fla., to Fleetwood, Eng. According to George Cole, of St. Louis, and Gustave Mendel, of New York, the two seamen who arrived here yesterday, the barque's plight resulted from severe weather during which she sprang a leak. The crew were rescued by a French steamship and taken to Bordeaux.

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S MOTHER WAS ROBBED

London, April 6.—The Times states that burglars robbed the home of Lady Randolph Churchill in Brook street. Jewelry and other articles of great intrinsic and personal value are missing, including a gift from the late King Edward.

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GERMAN SUBMARINE SENT TO THE BOTTOM; CREW WAS CAPTURED

Paris, April 6.—Official announcement was made here yesterday that an allied squadron had sunk a German submarine, capturing the crew.

PURPOSE OF BRITISH ORDER-IN-COUNCIL

Washington, April 6.—The underlying purpose of the latest British order-in-council of March 30 is described here as intended to relieve the British prize courts of doubts as to their right to deal with ships of neutrals carrying conditional contraband to neutral ports to be shipped into Germany and Austria.

Under the decision of the supreme court of the United States in the Matamoros and other cases, the authority to deal with the ships as well as with the cargoes was regarded by the executive section of the British government as fully established, but the judiciary section inclined to doubt whether under the older principles of international law, and without specific authorization, the courts could deal with the ships as well as the cargoes.

AUSTRIANS HELD IN SARDINIA TREATED WELL

Rome, April 6.—The Giornale d'Italia from Sassari, that the Spanish ambassador to Italy, Senor Pina y Millet, has visited the Austrians interned in Sardinia, inquiring into their treatment and wishes. Silvio Leipziger, a native of Trieste, spoke in the name of the prisoners of war, desiring the ambassador to convey their thanks to the population and authorities for the humanity, consideration and loyalty with which they have been treated, at the same time requesting that negotiations may be hastened with regard to some of the internees who consider themselves unjustly sentenced.

BASELESS CHARGE IN UNITED STATES CONGRESS

London, April 6.—The admiralty officially denies an assertion said to have been made in the United States Congress that an American woman was stripped of her clothing before men in an examination conducted by British authorities. It is pointed out that all examinations of women are made by women examiners and in private cabins.

MR. M'KENNA'S NEW TAX ON AUTOMOBILES

London, April 6.—Motorists are greatly perturbed over the chancellor of the exchequer's new tax on automobiles, which, according to trade circles, "not only will kill pleasure riding, but will go a long way toward crippling the industry for a long time to come."

The more delicate and graceful the organization, the more noble and earnest the nature, the more certain it is, if neglected, to go astray.—Charles Kingsley.

BORDEN'S STATEMENT ON NAVAL QUESTION

Question by Sinclair Leads Him to Tell How Government Acted

Ottawa, April 6.—A question by J. H. Sinclair, Liberal, Guyborough, N. S., in the House yesterday caused the prime minister to give a short review of the government's position on the naval question. Mr. Sinclair referred to the prime minister's statement on June 6, 1913, in which he had intimated that legislation would be brought down later to provide for the acquisition of three battleships which were then about to be built by the British government; such legislation would be passed before the ships were completed and Canada would take them over, pay for them and place them at the disposal of the imperial government for the common defence of the empire.

Mr. Sinclair wanted to know what had been done.

Mr. Robert said: "In the autumn of 1913 the government had under consideration the re-introduction of the naval aid bill of 1912, but thought such re-introduction undesirable unless there were some prospect that it would not be defeated in the Senate. Confidential inquiries were made for the purpose of ascertaining whether such a bill, either in its original form or in some modified form, might be expected to pass the Senate, thus enabling Canada to assume her proper share in maintaining the common defence of the empire.

No Action Taken

"It was reported to the prime minister as the result of these inquiries that no assurances could be given of the acceptance by the Senate either of the naval aid bill in its original form, or on the modified proposal, which the government was prepared to consider. For this reason no action was taken, as it was thought undesirable to renew the controversy without any reasonable hope that the government's proposals would be carried in the Senate.

"In 1914, with the view to formulating a permanent policy of naval defence, it was arranged with the admiralty that Admiral Sir John Jellicoe should visit Canada in August or September for the purpose of giving the government the benefit of his wide knowledge and experience. While arrangements for his visit still were in progress, the war broke out.

"Thereafter the government ascertained that in the opinion of the imperial authorities the efforts and resources of Canada should be concentrated during the present war upon training and equipping of military forces, and it would be inexpedient for the Canadian government under the circumstances to undertake at the present time the provision of assistance in naval defence on any considerable scale."

Railway Statistics.

An addition of 4,787 miles was made to the operating mileage of Canadian railways during the statistical year ended June 30 last, according to the annual report of J. L. Payne, comptroller of railway statistics. The greatest increase was in the provinces of Ontario and British Columbia.

Ontario still has a railway mileage more than double that of any other province, with 10,703 miles in operation. Saskatchewan comes next with 5,327; Manitoba, 4,896; Quebec, 4,671; Alberta, 3,174; British Columbia, 3,000; New Brunswick, 1,962; Nova Scotia, 1,367; Prince Edward Island, 275; Yukon, 102, and Canadian lines in the United States, 398.

An increase of \$66,960,127 in railway capitalization during 1915 brought the total up to \$1,875,819,888. Dividends on stocks amounted to \$32,341,337, as compared with \$30,484,601 during 1914. Government-owned and operated lines, which are not capitalized, showed a cost of \$29,542,291.

Cash Subsidies.

Cash subsidies amounted to \$5,062,284 of which the Dominion contributed \$4,644,954 and the provinces \$414,629. The whole amount, for aid in cash, constructed lines, loans, etc., stands at \$258,521,924. Land grants have totalled 48,929,512 acres, and guarantees have been authorized amounting to \$409,969,165.

There were 46,322,035 passengers carried in 1914-15 and 87,594,835 tons of freight. This was a decrease of 380,245 passengers and 14,189,151 tons of freight.

Gross earnings fell from \$243,083,339 in 1913-14 to \$199,843,072 in 1914-15. Both passengers and freight decreased, but operating expenses also decreased, and the aggregate was equal to 73.9 per cent. of the gross earnings.

REINHARDT GRAUMAN HELD AT EDMONTON

Los Angeles, April 6.—Reinhardt Grauman, sr., sought by police and insurance agents in connection with an alleged arson ring, was reported to-day held at Edmonton, Canada. Grauman's son recently gave the Oakland police information that led to the arrest of Andrew Becker and his daughter, Ida, at Long Beach, on March 22. August Mundt and his wife, Mary, a daughter of Grauman, sr., were arrested at Oakland on Feb. 20. All were alleged to have had knowledge of a series of fires in California and Canada on which insurance was collected, amounting to about \$50,000 in five years.

PARTY OF JOURNALISTS REACHES STOCKHOLM

Stockholm, April 6.—A dozen Swedish-American journalists have arrived here aboard the Swedish-American Line steamship Stockholm, and received a cordial welcome. Swedish newspapermen are preparing a reception in their honor; the minister of the navy has been invited to a dinner and the American minister to a luncheon. They will be received in audience by King Gustav.

KIDNEY DISEASE WAS KILLING HIM

Until He Used "Fruit-a-tives" The Great Kidney Remedy

Hagersville, Ont., Aug. 26, 1912. "About two years ago, I found my health in a very bad state. My kidneys were not doing their work and I was all run down in condition. Having seen 'Fruit-a-tives' advertised, I decided to try them. Their action was mild, and the result all that could be expected."

"My kidneys resumed their normal action after I had taken upwards of a dozen boxes and I regained my old-time vitality. To-day, I am as well as ever."

B. A. KELLY.

50c. a box, \$ for \$2.50, trial size 25c.

At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

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the day previous to the day of insertion.
This is imperative. When this rule is not
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accuracy.

THE CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

It was unfortunate for the German chancellor that while he was speaking in the Reichstag the world was receiving reports of the destruction by German submarines without warning of half a dozen neutral ships with the loss of a number of neutral lives.

Even Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg must realize that these outrages form a most inappropriate background for his picture of the violator of Belgium and Luxembourg, the baby-killer of Scarborough, the assailant of orphanages, hospitals and Sunday Schools and the perpetrator of the Lusitania, Andrea and Persia massacres, as the friend of peace, liberty and equal rights, the persecuted Bayard of Europe, the only hope of civilization. Nor was it fitting that while he was depicting the kultural virtues of Prussian militarism—the primitive savages who wear the German uniform should be bombarding the ruins of Rheims cathedral out of sheer lust for the destruction of everything that is inspiring and beautiful.

The chancellor no longer discusses the elimination of France from the concert of Europe through the "hacking" process. Much blood has flowed—a great deal of it German—and vast ruin has been wrought since those halcyon days when it was "desirable to strike at France" through Belgium before she could "prepare herself" for the shock; when the violation of Belgium's neutrality was "necessary" to Germany's convenience, because Germany "could not wait"; when "we had to hack our way to Paris." Then Germany was on the way to world dominion, Wilhelm was the Emperor of Europe, France, according to Bernhardi, was to be "crushed never to cross our path again"; treaties were "scraps of paper"; according to von Jagow, the world was to be reorganized under Prussian auspices. All the other powers were to be disarmed and then there would be universal peace, because the rest of the world would be subject to the control of the kindly, mild-mannered cultured Prussian whose enlightened idea of free institutions was so beautifully exemplified at Zabern, in German East Africa and in German Poland.

The chancellor's speech cannot have been very reassuring to the German people. Its expression of defiance limped like a lame duck. His assertion that the effect of the allies' blockade can be neutralized by a reversion to the conditions and customs of living which obtained in Germany forty years ago holds out a most uninviting prospect to the average German, who loves nothing in the world quite so devotedly as his stomach, and who is wrecking his digestion on the "scientific diet" prescribed by the war office. Two facts, however, stand out from Hollweg's tissue of childish distortion and whining misrepresentation. One is that Germany wants peace, but not on terms that would involve the loss of Prussian hegemony in the empire or, in other words, the disruption of the Hohenzollern dynasty and the system of which it is the cornerstone, so luridly illustrated by this war. The other is his passionate appeal for German unity. This means that the Prussian leaders realize that unless the war is ended soon they will not be able to justify in any way their policy to the German people, that the spell of their military ascendancy will be broken and that the present ominous rumblings will break forth into a revolution. But Germany cannot have peace except upon the terms announced by Mr. Asquith and others. Prussia's military domination—not "military power," as it pleased the chancellor to say—must be destroyed. It fact it is destroying itself at a rate entirely satisfactory to the allies.

UNHAPPY NEUTRALS.

Yesterday press dispatches reported the destruction of six or seven vessels by German submarines. Only one was British. The others were Spanish, Norwegian, Danish and Dutch. Some, if not all, of them were sunk without warning.

The motive and cause of this manifestation of the knightly Prussianism so glowingly extolled by the German Chancellor in the Reichstag are alike apparent. Germany is trying to frighten neutrals dependent upon the sea into either supporting her or helping her propaganda in the interests of a Prussian peace. The effect in all probability will be exactly the opposite. The remaining neutrals not "too proud to fight" will join the entente circle in ending this menace to civilization. They will have to for the sake of their own peace and happiness in the future.

Meanwhile a certain sewing circle in the most timid of the neutrals seems to be fearfully worried lest news from Berlin confirm the proof it already has that the Sussex was torpedoed by a German submarine. That would be a calamity indeed. According to a dispatch from Washington officials there regard the situation as up to the Berlin government to demonstrate the value of the promises given to the United States. Of course, it is up to Berlin. What has Washington got to do with the protection of American lives or the rights of neutrals?

THE COURT HOUSE SITE.

The provincial government must take notice of the evidence given by C. C. Pemberton before the Public Accounts Committee in its relation to the inspector of legal offices, an officer in the department of the Attorney-General. Mr. Pemberton said he was asked by Mr. Hastings, the official in question, to make inquiries regarding the ownership and cost of a site which he afterwards learned was desired for a new court house. He finally secured an option on a block of six lots and sold the property to the government. For this he received a commission of \$4,000, which he divided with Mr. Hastings.

This implies a serious charge against the inspector of legal offices, the truth or falsity of which must be ascertained. No public servant is entitled to share the profit from a transaction in which the government for whom he is acting is one of the principals. There is a section in the criminal code of Canada which designates the receipt of secret commissions by officers of the public service for transactions in which their governments are involved as an indictable offence. There must be no evasion of the issue raised by Mr. Pemberton's evidence. The whole transaction must be probed to the bottom and action taken according to the established facts.

THE WAR PURCHASES INQUIRY.

Public sentiment in Canada will not be satisfied with the limitation of the scope of the commission appointed in consequence of the Kyte allegations. So far it has been decided to confine the investigation to two contracts awarded in the United States by the Shell Committee, but these constitute but a small fraction of the activities of that body which have been questioned in parliament. Obviously in authorizing an inquiry into the fuse and picric acid contracts the government admits that the various excuses given by ministers and supporters for refusing a general investigation of the committee are untenable. These are: That an inquiry might result in furnishing useful information to the enemy; that it is undesirable to deal with such matters during war-time and that, anyway, the Shell Committee was spending British money and therefore its operations were not the business of the parliament of Canada. Those pretexts should have failed to the ground under the weight of their own absurdity and shame; they were attacked by the major part of the Canadian press without regard to party. Now, however, they have been discredited by the government itself in authorizing an inquiry into two particular contracts.

Mr. Kyte read documents in the House showing that early last summer the Shell Committee awarded contracts for \$22,000,000 worth of fuses which were urgently required by our artillery at the front to two companies hastily incorporated for the deal, without a factory or the vestige of a plant and with only \$4,000 subscribed capital. Those contracts were ratified by Sir Sam Hughes on behalf of the Imperial government. The committee also advanced the companies \$2,000,000 before a single fuse had been delivered. Ten days previous to the signing of the contract, however, Honorary Colonel J. Wesley Allison, the purchasing agent vouches for by Sir Sam Hughes, one B. F. Yoakum, a New York promoter, and Eugene Ligante, head musician in a Montreal hotel, formed themselves into a partnership as intermediaries between the purchasers and the contractors and executed an agreement for the division of a million dollars, which was to be their rakeoff for landing the

contracts. As for the two mushroom companies which with a subscribed capital of \$4,000 had orders for \$22,000,000 worth of fuses, they sub-let the work to other firms. The prices fixed in the contracts were \$4 and \$4.50 per fuse.

This was nine months ago, and so far not more than a tenth of the number of fuses ordered have been delivered. Moreover, when that contract was awarded there were Canadian firms with factories, plants and ample financial resources able to do the work. One Toronto firm is now turning out 3,000 fuses per day at \$3.50 per fuse. Mr. Kyte's charges are proved, the penitentiary is too good a place for all those implicated. The amount of the graft, great as it is, is a minor factor alongside the delay the deal involved in the delivery of fuses for munitions urgently needed by our soldiers at the front. It is harrowing to think that thousands upon thousands of shells were lying useless because there were no fuses to finish them; that while our troops and our allies were crying for more munitions crooks were dividing take-offs on orders that were not being filled.

ABOUT J. W. ALLISON.

The Public Accounts Committee at Ottawa is anxious for a word or two with Honorary Colonel John Wesley Allison, of fuse contract fame. There ought to be no difficulty in compelling that elusive gentleman to appear before the committee. The department of Justice should be able to devise ways and means of bringing about this. It is alleged in parliament that Allison perjured himself before the Davidson commission. Perjury is an extraditable offence.

The Toronto Telegram charges Sir Robert Borden with responsibility for the Allison activities. In a recent scorching editorial it said:

"Whereabouts of Col. J. Wesley Allison are only important to this country because Sir Robert Borden failed to occupy the right sort of whereabouts when Col. J. Wesley Allison was establishing his intimacy with the government of which Sir Robert Borden is the head. The premiership of Canada, the leadership of the Conservative party, clothed Sir Robert Borden with power to promote his country's interests and protect his party's honor. If there is anything in the present whereabouts of Col. J. Wesley Allison detrimental to the interests of Canada and injurious to the interests of the Conservative party, who will not be entirely satisfied with such a sin-offering. For instance, Hon. Andrew Broder has declared that 'the honesty of Canada is on trial.' Would our honesty be proven by making a goat of one minister? We, at all events, shall not pass judgment until Sir Sam is heard on the subject.

"There is only one public man who held supreme power to protect the interests of the country and the honor of the party against injurious association of the activity of Col. J. Wesley Allison. The public man who held supreme power and failed to use that power on behalf of his country and his party is the Premier of Canada. And the Premier of Canada is responsible for the consequences that followed

failure to protect the country and the party against contact with Col. J. Wesley Allison and other results of Sir Robert Borden's futile honesty and well-meaning smallness."

HUNS PLEAD FOR PEACE.

Herr Harden, the German publicist and military authority, sounds a new note in his paper. Shortly after the war began he bluntly deprecated all hypocritical attempts to lead the world to believe that Germany did not desire to fight, that she fought because fighting was forced upon her and she could do nothing but defend herself. Harden then frankly admitted that the war was Germany's war, and that she entered into it for a deliberate purpose.

The Kaiser said the same thing; he wanted Germany to have her "place in the sun." Others proclaimed that it was "world power or downfall." Now all Germany perceives that it may be downfall. There is, consequently, a generally expressed, almost a despairing cry for peace. Herr Harden

doubtless voices the almost unanimous

view when he says that notwithstanding almost countless victories there are no prospects for peace. Therefore he admits "that the war has been a mistake." The mistake of Harden and all the Huns was that they thought the war was going to be what it was in the beginning—an orgy of bestial slaughter, unbridled lust and unchecked plunder. That condition endured for a time. Germany had her brutal will in Belgium, in parts of France, in Poland, in Serbia and in Montenegro. She levied her toll of death, indemnities and indescribable crimes upon all within reach of her hosts of barbarians. Now she is reaping the consequences of her policies of imperialism. It is her armistice which are being slaughtered.

It is her destinies that are tottering in

the balance and she walls that the war was all a mistake and is ready to consider terms of peace. Peace will be

declared when Germany admits her

crimes and is willing to pay the pen

alty as already prescribed by Prime

Minister Asquith with the approval of

all the allies.

Sir Robert Borden delivered a long

speech in parliament, the burden of

which was that there was nothing to

investigate in connection with the shell

contracts. As for the two mushroom

companies which with a subscribed

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BY THE QUALITY

Our Wines and Spirits have always been judged by the public, and it is by the QUALITY and unrivaled VALUE that we have built up our reputation.

HUDSON'S BAY FINEST OLD HIGHLAND SCOTCH WHISKY

Per bottle	\$1.10
Per oval pints	80¢
Per oval quart	1.50
Per gallon	6.00

THE HUDSON'S BAY CO.

Family Wins and Spirit Merchants. Incorporated 1670 Telephone 4255 We Deliver.

EXTRA QUALITY KNITTING WOOL

Now that we have a big, complete stock of specially fine quality Knitting Wool, we invite every lady who is in need of that commodity to pay us a visit. The prices are:

"Monarch" Yarns, in shades of khaki, grey, oxford, black, or white. Per oz.	10¢
"Monarch" Best, khaki only, per lb.	2.00
"Bonworth," grey or khaki, per 4 oz.	40¢
"Tiger," tan, grey or natural white, per pkg.	25¢
Knitting Needles, per set, 5¢ and	10¢

G. A. Richardson & Co.
Victoria House, 636 Yates St.

University School for Boys

Recent successes at McGill University. Second place in Canada in 1915 at the Royal Military College, Kingston. Canadian Navy, B. C. Surveyors, Preliminary, Radio, Camera and Photography, and special arrangements for Junior Boys.

BOYS TAKEN FROM 8 YEARS OF AGE AND UPWARDS

Summer term commences Wednesday, April 12, 1916. Warden—Rev. W. W. Bolton, M.A. (Cambridge). Headmaster—J. C. Barnacle, Esq. (London University).

For particulars and prospectus apply the Headmaster.

Are You Interested in the Western Scots?

The Battalion is now under orders to proceed on active service. Before many more months have passed it will be doing its part in the trenches. You can keep in touch with it weekly by subscribing now to:

"The Western Scot"

(25¢ per Month in Advance. Mail to Your Address.)

This bright, airy paper will be published weekly wherever the battalion may be. It will contain interesting news of boys of the 67th. It will be published (with post paid) at the front.

Leave your subscription to NOW WITH THE TIMES.

12 in. and 16 in. Blocks Per Cord

\$5.50

Delivered in City
4 ft. Wood, per cord \$4.50

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Find style, comfort and satisfaction in the clothes we make. Why not be one of them?

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Houses Built at \$16 per Month and Upwards

Subscribe to the Patriotic Fund

D. H. BALE
Corner Fort and Stadacona Ave.
Phone 1140

BRIEF NEWS OF THE CITY

Another Millinery Secret is to buy for cash, run the business on smallest expense possible, giving thus the customer the benefit of stylish millinery at low prices. Be convinced by calling at Mrs. Waxstock, 1241 Broad street, near Colonial.

Silver Spring Beer, 2 qts. for 25¢.

The C. C. Funeral Co.—Always open. Private parlors and large chapel. Reasonable charges for all services. 724 Broughton street.

Bonworth, grey or khaki, per 4 oz.

"Tiger," tan, grey or natural white, per pkg. 25¢

Knitting Needles, per set, 5¢ and

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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY

Victoria Times, April 6, 1891.

Capt. Leurs, agent of marine and fisheries, and Capt. Devereaux, of the drydock, are holding the court of inquiry into the cause of the wreck of the steamer Sardonyx. A number of witnesses will be called.

Messrs. Garvin and Campbell are calling for tenders for the hotel to be erected at Beacon Hill park, facing the athletic ground. The new building will be three storeys high, with brick and stone foundations, and a spacious cellar. Thomas Garvin will be in charge of the hotel.

This summer will see two pleasure yachts leave the shops at Warren's Wharf, and join the Victoria fleet. One of them is for Mr. McDougall, late of Foot & McDougall.

AN ADVERTISEMENT IS A PROMISE

It is made openly in public print. You have a right to expect a full measure of quality and a fair price. You have a right to expect the advertiser to keep the promise in every particular.

No sane man would spend money for advertising unless he expected to.

The advertising wouldn't pay him. The public would not respond the next time he had something to offer.

Patronize the stores which advertise in this newspaper.

H. B. "Imperial" Lager Beer, pints \$1.00 per dozen.

J. L. Thompson, Dentist, now located in New Spencer Block (Arcade Bldg.), View street. Phone 3845.

Silver Spring Beer, 2 qts. for 25¢.

Getting Married—77-piece Blue Band Dinner Sets, \$17, at R. A. Brown & Co's., 1502 Douglas street.

Phoenix Beer, 2 qts. for 25¢.

Phoenix Beer, 2 qts. for 25¢.

Every dollar that you give Helps a soldier's wife to live. Patriotic Aid Society, 1210 Broad St.

Silver Spring Beer, 2 qts. for 25¢.

Thomson Funeral Chapel, successor to Hanna & Thomson, 327 Pandora avenue, phone 492. Always open. Auto equipment.

Lawn Mower, Hospital, 614 Cormorant. Successful operations cheaper than ever.

White Sewing Machine Store, 711 Yates.

Silver Spring Beer, 2 qts. for 25¢.

For the Misses and the kids Left behind—Who pays, who bids? Patriotic Aid Society, 1210 Broad St.

Silver Spring Beer, 2 qts. for 25¢.

Lend a hand and trust to luck; Something's due to Jack Canuck! Patriotic Aid Society, 1210 Broad St.

Dr. J. L. Thompson, Dentist, now located in New Spencer Block (Arcade Bldg.), View street. Phone 3845.

Phoenix Stout, 2 qts. for 25¢.

Give to aid the Union Jack; There are those who'll not come back! Patriotic Aid Society, 1210 Broad St.

H. B. "Imperial" Lager Beer, pints 3 for 25¢.

They Can't Prohibit you from putting eggs down now for future use Earthen-covered crocks make the best containers. To hold 2 doz., 40¢; 6 doz., 70¢; 9 doz., \$1.05; 15 doz., \$1.75; 18 doz., \$2.10. R. A. Brown & Co. Phone, 3712-1302 Douglas street.

H. B. "Imperial" Lager Beer, quarts 3 for 50¢.

Silver Spring Beer, 2 qts. for 25¢.

We for whom our boys have fought For peace we must, and ought. Patriotic Aid Society, 1210 Broad St.

Cut Your Lawn With a Woodyatt Lawn Mower. It has high wheels, 4 blades. Easy to run and to regulate. Guaranteed. Made in Canada, \$7.00 and \$8.00, at R. A. Brown & Co's., 1202 Douglas street.

White Sewing Machine Store, 711 Yates.

Phoenix Beer, 2 qts. for 25¢.

B. W. Grant is opening at 1318 Govt.

They Can't Prohibit you from putting eggs down now for future use Earthen-covered crocks make the best containers. To hold 2 doz., 40¢; 6 doz., 70¢; 9 doz., \$1.05; 15 doz., \$1.75; 18 doz., \$2.10. R. A. Brown & Co. Phone, 3712-1302 Douglas street.

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Silver Spring Beer, 2 qts. for 25¢.

We for whom our boys have fought For peace we must, and ought. Patriotic Aid Society, 1210 Broad St.

Cut Your Lawn With a Woodyatt Lawn Mower. It has high wheels, 4 blades. Easy to run and to regulate. Guaranteed. Made in Canada, \$7.00 and \$8.00, at R. A. Brown & Co's., 1202 Douglas street.

White Sewing Machine Store, 711 Yates.

Phoenix Beer, 2 qts. for 25¢.

B. W. Grant is opening at 1318 Govt.

They Can't Prohibit you from putting eggs down now for future use Earthen-covered crocks make the best containers. To hold 2 doz., 40¢; 6 doz., 70¢; 9 doz., \$1.05; 15 doz., \$1.75; 18 doz., \$2.10. R. A. Brown & Co. Phone, 3712-1302 Douglas street.

H. B. "Imperial" Lager Beer, quarts 3 for 50¢.

Silver Spring Beer, 2 qts. for 25¢.

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Stone Crocks, all sizes, from 35c	\$1.65
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Popham's Puppy Biscuits, sack	55c

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2 large tins for 25c, or 3 for: 26c

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Novelty Aerobic Skaters

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Emile Chevrel
Parisian Violin Comique

Four Reels of Motion Pictures

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Presents

Wallace Reid



in
The Golden Chance



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AT THE THEATRES

Dominion Theatre.

Cleo Ridgely and Wallace Reid, the distinguished Lasky stars, who will appear together in "The Golden Chance," now showing at the Dominion, will be seen, according to Cecil B. De Mille, the Lasky director general, in the first real love story ever seen on the screen.

"The Golden Chance" has to do with the adventures of Mary Denby, the wife of the drunken, thieving Steve Denby, who is thrust by the society woman for whom she is working, to fill a vacancy at a dinner, where a wealthy young bachelor falls head over heels in love with her and his affection is reciprocated. The story goes on to tell how the husband, in attempting to burglarize the house, finds his wife and later attempts to blackmail the young bachelor, but is killed after a desperate fight.

In the cast supporting Miss Ridgely and Mr. Reid are such well-known artists as Horace E. Carpenter, Edythe Chapman, Raymond Hutton, Ernest Joy, Hazel Childers and other members of the Lasky all-star stock company.

ROYAL VICTORIA.

Commencing to-night and for the balance of this week the attraction at the Royal Victoria theatre will be the wonderful romance of Jane Shore presented by the well-known star, Blanche Forsythe, in the striking feature, "The Strife Eternal."

To put this picture on in a creditable manner it was necessary to engage over 3,600 supers. The story is taken when the Wars of the Roses were dividing England against herself, which was in the middle of the fifteenth century. About that time there lived in London a prosperous merchant named Master Winstead, who had a daughter named Jane. Jane Winstead was not only endowed by nature with extraordinary beauty but also with a charm of mind, and probably received more education than usually fell to the lot of a girl in her station. From here on the story deals with marriage, and her meeting with King Edward IV.

It has been said that the costuming of this play is one of the best things that has been seen on the moving picture screen for many a day.

On the same programme is also shown the seventh chapter of "The Goddess," which features the well-known stars, Anita Stewart and Earle Williams.

PANTAGES THEATRE.

The weekly Fashion Show with living models will be held at Pantages theatre to-morrow, immediately after the regular matinee. All who attend the matinee may stay to the fashion show without extra charge. This show has become quite a popular feature with the ladies in the city, for the newest and most fetching styles of millinery, dresses and suits are shown in the most pleasing manner. A record crowd is therefore anticipated at to-morrow's exhibition.

Quite a good mystery is that of the Flying Piano, which is one of the feature acts at the popular vaudeville house this week. This features Volant, who sits at the piano playing all the while it moves about in space, while Miss Peggy Benson, his pretty assistant, stands on top of the piano and sings sweetly.

Most adults and all children love a good minstrel show, and in this respect there is a real treat for everyone in "A Holiday in Dixie Land," which is thoroughly bright, musical and entertaining.

Good quick-change artists are rare, and therefore it is a real treat to see Marion Munson, who executes a number of changes of costume in an infinitely short time. Harry Tsuda, the Japanese acrobat and sensational bal-



The Watch

There are no secrets in Watch buying—no deception in real value, judged from the standard of reliability. **S. H. & D. Watches** answer the Watch question satisfactorily. Every Watch desire can be satisfied—every style from the smallest Wrist Watch to the popular sizes for men.

Shortt, Hill & Duncan, Ltd

Central Building, View and Broad Streets. Phone 615.

aner provides a thrilling opening turn.

The chief honors of the bill undoubtedly go to Miss Rosie Lloyd, the English comedienne, who is making a great hit this week with her irresistible fun, clever gestures and humorous songs.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.

Music, comedy and trick skating are the principal features on the interesting new bill at the Columbia this week, and the whole makes a very enjoyable entertainment. The musical part of the programme has several very worthy representatives, notably Turner and Turner, a man and woman who play marimaphones and xylophones. They not only possess a couple of very fine instruments, but they know how to get some very unusual musical effects from them, and their rendering of "Forge in the Forest," "Chinatown" and the inevitable "Poet and Peasant" and other popular numbers earned them many recalls.

Another instrumental turn with class written all over it is presented by Emile Chevrel, a veteran French violinist. Like good wine he has improved with age, and his violin solos and imitations are a revelation to many. Instead of a bow he plays a violin with such unusual articles as a piece of paper, frying pan, an old shoe and even a washboard. In response to about the fifth insistent encore, he gave a solo on the side of the proscenium arch. In his real solo work, however, Chevrel is unusually accomplished and his harmonies are beautiful. The Rollo Trio, two men and a woman, offer a roller skating act that shows about the limit of what is possible of accomplishment on the tricky little wheels. The woman of the team is especially adept, and performs on a sort of stilt skate that has only one pair of rollers. The other two members of the trio do some difficult acrobatic feats on-skates that elicited much applause. Sam Howard, a veteran and singer sweetly.

Good quick-change artists are rare, and therefore it is a real treat to see Marion Munson, who executes a number of changes of costume in an infinitely short time. Harry Tsuda, the Japanese acrobat and sensational bal-

minstrel man and blackface comedian, contributes largely to the comedy end of the bill. His songs and patter are simply interlarded with mirth and he gets them over well.

"MUTT AND JEFF IN COLLEGE."

The public demand for a new "Mutt and Jeff" play has been more than realized. Gus Hill's latest version of Bud Fisher's infinite characters, entitled "Mutt and Jeff in College," is the most conspicuous innovation of recent years. The title along suggests endless comedy situations which have been taken advantage of to their fullest capacity. Not alone is the story new, but music, dances, etc., are also fresh and original. One of the most decided hits of the performance is the musical number with dancing accompaniment, "When Charlie Chaplin Marries Elaine," in which all of the popular serial film plays are represented by their principal characters, including Charlie Chaplin, Elaine, The Goddess, Pauline, The Diamond From the Sky, etc. This number calls for repeated encores at every performance. College Commencement Day in the Auditorium is without doubt the most hilariously funny scene ever presented on any stage. This gives a solid hour of constant laughter. This is the fifth and best edition of Mutt and Jeff, which will undoubtedly live for many years to come. It is coming to the Royal Victoria for an engagement of two nights and a Tuesday matinee beginning Monday, April 19. The Tuesday matinee will be for school children and will commence at 3.30.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

All personal items sent by mail for publication must be signed with the name and address of the sender.

E. Thomas, of Fernie, is staying at the Dominion.

S. M. Miller, of Seattle, is a guest of the Dominion.

E. B. Stackpole, of Seattle, is a guest of the Dominion.

C. H. Muir, of Duncan, is staying at the Dominion hotel.

J. B. Weir, of Ladysmith, is a guest of the Dominion hotel.

S. E. James, of Edmonton, is staying at the Strathcona hotel.

W. A. Colthart, of Winnipeg, is staying at the Dominion.

E. G. Taylor, of Nanaimo, is registered at the Dominion hotel.

J. Howard, of Toronto, registered at the Empress hotel yesterday.

Charles M. Curtis, of Seattle, arrived at the Empress hotel yesterday.

C. S. Morris, of Vancouver, has arrived at the Strathcona hotel.

Mrs. L. A. Bolden, of San Francisco, is a guest at the Empress hotel.

F. H. Le Viness, of Vancouver, registered at the Dominion hotel yesterday.

Mrs. Stewart Moore, of Duncan, arrived at the Empress hotel yesterday.

Charles D. Harper and family, of Vancouver, are staying at the Dominion.

Misses Minnie Fraser and E. Carter, of Nanaimo, are staying at the Dominion.

James D. Robertson, of New Westminster, is registered at the Strathcona hotel.

O. A. Lindberg, of Winnipeg, is staying at the Empress hotel, arriving yesterday.

C. C. Worsfold, of the public works department, is in the city on official business.

F. W. Belcher is down from Qualicum, and registered at the Dominion hotel.

Mrs. W. W. Evans and Miss R. Evans are registered at the Empress hotel from Chicago.

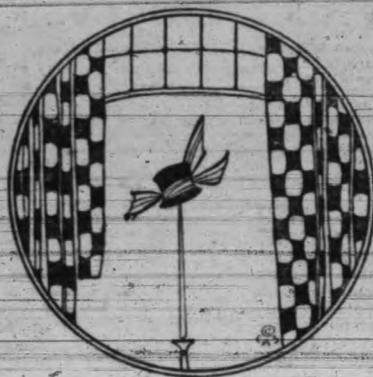
Vancouver arrivals at the Strathcona hotel include J. S. Henderson and Mrs.

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pect this showing of moderately priced Millinery. We know of no better way in which to convince you of their intrinsic value.

Special Display of New Veil and Veilings

Showing a magnificent assortment of new ideas. Veils from, each **\$1.00** to **\$3.00**. Veilings from, yard, **25c** to **\$1.50**

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See our stock before purchasing elsewhere. We furnish the home from basement to garret.

Credit given where references are satisfactory.

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Henderson, Wm. MacPherson and C. D. Strong.

Mrs. A. E. Tulk and Mrs. Norman

Tulk, of Vancouver, arrived at the Empress hotel yesterday.

W. H. Keary, Reeve of New Westminster, and former mayor of New Westminster, is in the city to-day from Armstrong.

F. W. Belcher is down from Qualicum, and registered at the Dominion hotel.

Mrs. A. Bird, Edwin G. Smith, the Rev. F. L. and Mrs. Stephenson.

R. A. Wyllie, Jr., 1547 Monterey

avenue, Oak Bay, of the Bank of Montreal staff, has been transferred to Trail and left the city last

The
big mill flour—
The big loaf kind. 16

PURITY FLOUR

More Bread and Better Bread

THE MACKAY LETTERS.

To the Editor:—I understand that the government and its supporters are deriving great pleasure from the publication of Dr. John Mackay's letters to the Hon. Henry Esson Young, the then minister of education, with regard to the university presidency. The chances are that this feeling of exultation will be momentary. If I am not mistaken, this sordid action will act as a boomerang, leaving Mr. Bowser and his pack nothing to glory in but shame.

As the correspondence reflects upon me personally, I cannot be accused of anything but fair play in what I have to say. On Feb. 24, 1912, Dr. Young wrote Dr. Mackay to come to Victoria, and on his complying with that request, asked him if he would accept the presidency of the university if it were offered. Dr. Mackay asked if it was the wish of the premier and attorney-general and the rest of his colleagues that he should accept the situation, and on being assured affirmatively, stated that he felt favorably disposed, and would give the matter consideration. Subsequently Dr. Mackay wrote that he would accept the position if it were offered. On Feb. 28th Dr. Young wrote: "I can do nothing until the election is over, but if nothing unforeseen occurs, I intend formally to offer you the appointment. I am staying this after consultation with Mr. McBride. As I said to you, my recommendation means your appointment." The paragraph closed with this statement: "With Mr. McBride's approval this morning, I feel certain that you may rest assured that you will be asked to take the position." At the first meeting at Victoria on Feb. 24th Dr. Young had stated that if Dr. Mackay accepted the position the appointment would have to be made soon as he wanted him to attend the university conference in London. In order to prepare for the work of the presidency, Dr. Mackay secured leave of absence from Westminster Hall, and Dr. Welsh was appointed to take his place as substitute. All his activities were transferred from Westminster Hall for the time being, to prepare for the work of the university. Every step was taken with the knowledge and consent of the minister of education, who never intended the slightest possibility of a change of plans.

I must admit that his attempts at the Irish brogue are pitiful, but he might get a little public notice if that is what he is after! If he applied to the Pantages theatre, they might give him a star position on the programme billed as the Irish Nightingale, or some other animal that has a record for making a large noise.

DISGUSTED.

To the Editor.—I notice that one named Foster is again suffering from his usual brainstorm, poor fellow. If my memory does not fail me he has not this fiery gentleman been advised through the columns of your paper to shut up?

I must admit that his attempts at the Irish brogue are pitiful, but he might get a little public notice if that is what he is after! If he applied to the Pantages theatre, they might give him a star position on the programme billed as the Irish Nightingale, or some other animal that has a record for making a large noise.

DISGUSTED.

To the Editor.—In my letter of April 1 I pointed out that "the new practice consists of including the money paid under the authority of special warrants in the public accounts without having the matter brought to the attention of the legislature by way of supplementary estimates, and having the expenditure sanctioned by the legislature by supplementary votes."

In the Colonist of March 30, page 4, column 3, under the heading of "The Auditor General," the editor says: "There can be no justification whatever for an assault upon the present member of that office for an omission of his predecessor." There was no omission of duty by the late auditor general in respect to the special warrants in question, and the language of the Colonist cannot be interpreted in any way except as an attempt to shoulder the blame upon an innocent person.

The Colonist states that the issue between itself and myself is one of fact. The foregoing are true statements of fact substantiated by documentary proof, and, in addition, I repeat that the present auditor general suppressed from his report any mention of the special warrant for \$1,500,000 issued to cover payment for the sub-marines.

JOHN OLIVER.

April 5.

PROHIBITION.

To the Editor.—In recent issues of the Times letters from Henry Pearce and "Temperance" have appeared which bear upon the matter with more common-sense than most. The liberty of the subject is the birthright of Englishmen, and this is about to be interfered with. No one is compelled to drink because liquor is for sale any more than one is obliged to gamble because there are card games and horse races, yet the annual amount foisted away in gambling is as great as the drink bill. In defiance of the law, which cannot stop it. Personally, I don't care whether we have prohibition or not, but I do object to be told by my neighbor that I must do as he decides. How would he like it if I told him he should not have tea? The excessive use of tea in Canada is quite as harmful as sugar. Many people take 10 or 12 cups of strong tea daily, thereby ruining their nerves and digestion. Stimulants are good if used as Providence intended. St. Paul said, "Drink no longer water, but take a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities," but he also told us to use infirmities.

The most serious evil likely to be produced under prohibition is what happened in the old days of restriction in the Northwest. Quantities of home-made spirits were produced from flour or potatoes and sugar, the vilest stuff on earth, one glass making a man crazy drunk, a thousand times worse than the refined article. This will happen again. The following would be a reasonable way to deal with the question:

1. Abolish treating under heavy penalties. This is the root of more than half the mischief.

2. No man to be served with more than one drink at any one bar in a day.

3. A term of detention for any one found drunk, such term to be long enough to treat him medically for his disease and cure him.

I may say that almost wherever sugar is in solution alcohol will form. That is why many soft drinks contain alcohol, notably stone ginger beer, in which from 1 to 3 per cent. occurs. This article happens though to be a very favorite drink amongst so-called teetotalers.

INDEPENDENT.

April 5.

repudiation of your obligations in this matter, I want you to know now that I do not propose to submit tamely to any such treatment."

Dr. Mackay to be blamed for changing his attitude when he found how foully he had been deceived? Could any man with the slightest pride or dignity of character have done less?

On this state of facts, the government and its pack of hooligans take the position that Dr. Mackay's vigorous opposition during the last two years is based upon revenge. This is at least an admission that the treatment he received was such as to call for retaliation. To intensify the impression, a contrast is made between the polite and friendly nature of his letters when he had every reason to believe that he was the president-elect of the university, his recent speeches and the language of the "Crisis in B. C." It must be remembered that four years ago when the letters were written the investigations upon which the statements in the "Crisis" were made had not been begun. Dr. Mackay was a comparatively new arrival in the country. Is it strange that Dr. Mackay exhibited confidence in one whom he had every reason to believe was his friend and conducted a polite correspondence with the man who demonstrated his friendship by offering him one of the most important and honorable positions in the gift of the province? The "Crisis" was not printed until April 15, 1915, three years after the correspondence took place. The Ministerial Union had been engaged in its preparation since November 1914. Dr. Mackay was not on the committee which prepared the pamphlet and only acted on a larger advisory committee to whom it was submitted from time to time, and when its disclosures were made, and his fellow ministers urged that it was his duty to assist in driving from power an incompetent and corrupt government, he felt impelled by the weight of the evidence to take his part in the fight. It is not necessary to impart the motive of revenge. The disclosures themselves were serious enough to arouse the spirit of any disinterested citizen. Even if there was any element of bitterness, the result of treachery and outraged pride, it can only be said that Dr. Mackay was human, with the uncontrollable human instinct to crush the serpent's head. That he personally had found Dr. Young and his colleagues untrustworthy and deceitful could not lessen his conviction that they ought to be driven from public life.

The references to Principal Vance and myself, while not complimentary, are as Mr. Toots would say, of "no consequence." Some blackguard lied to him about us, and he allowed himself to be misled, with the result that in a letter to Dr. Young he exhibited resentment. He has no doubt learned to be more wary of the lying fraternity since. His apology has been ample and is readily accepted.

The most repulsive feature of the whole episode is the action of the government in publishing Dr. Mackay's private correspondence without his permission. Under the safeguards of privacy many things are uttered, and written carelessly, for the simple reason that the protection which privacy affords makes caution less necessary. Who of us could stand the test if all our private letters and private remarks, jocular or malicious, were dragged into the light of day? If there is to be no privacy, all reciprocal confidences, which are one of the most esteemed privileges of social life and friendship, must disappear utterly. We must all become Ishmaels and social pariahs. It was the glory of Peel that when Disraeli uttered his famous lie against him in the House of Commons he had under his hand Disraeli's letter with which he could have ruined him irretrievably, but forebore doing so and preferred to suffer. Respect for private communications has ever been one of the proud boasts of gentlemen wherever found. The government has not only published Dr. Mackay's private letters in the hope of placing certain sections at loggerheads, hoping thereby to gain some petty advantage, but has purposely kept back and concealed the letters which would have helped clear up the situation. The publication of the letters was an outrage on decency. The deliberate suppression of some of them was a monstrous lie. The sooner British people cease to be ruled by this degraded set of political rascals, whose stock-in-trade is cunning and deceit, the better.

On June 11th, having apparently come to the conclusion, from the long neglect which he had suffered, that for some reason the minister had changed his mind with regard to the appointment, he wrote Dr. Young as follows: "I know the difficulties which beset a man in your position, and without a word from you or any other member of the government, it is clear to me, either that you have changed your estimate of me (I mean not you personally, but the cabinet) as to my ability or character, or else pressure has come which is making it difficult to do what you wish. In either case I am not worried as to the outcome. I suppose if I wished I could bring as much pressure to bear as any man living, but I want no position which is not given me on merit alone. I have had enough experience, however, in trying situations to sympathize with you in the difficult task you have in hand, and to try to make the best of things as they are. If it will help you and the rest of the cabinet to come to a conclusion which will be in the best interests of the university and the province to ignore my name altogether in this connection, you may rest assured that I will work side by side with any strong, straight, good man whom you may appoint for the benefit of the higher things in our national life."

On June 2nd he had written:

"Personally, you know my attitude. I have not and will not raise a finger to get appointed, and no friend of mine, so far as I could help it, has in any way attempted to influence you or other members of the government on my behalf."

The most exacting conscience, the loftiest ideals, could not suggest a more honorable attitude. Scurvy treatment and shattered bones did not prevent Dr. Mackay from offering to face himself if the interests of the university required it. Magnanimity could go no further.

It was only when Dr. Mackay learned that during the interval of silence the government had approached Professor Dale and others offering them the position, which was still from every honorable point of view under offer to himself, that on Oct. 19th he wrote to Dr. Young as follows:

"As I indicated to you, had the government shown any serious sense of responsibility for their own act and shown me that my action could help them, I would gladly have made any sacrifice, but the whole course of events has put me into such a position that no self-respecting man can do anything else than stand upon his rights."

"I am not writing this to influence your action in any way, but simply to avoid misunderstanding in the future."

And to Mr. McBride in October, 1912:

"If your action amounts to self-interest,

successful method of gaining this interest in other places is by means of Parent-Teachers' Associations, the medium operandi of which I cannot here dilate upon:

For the chief topic upon which I would like to speak is technical education, no mention of which was made to my surprise, in the course of the debate. The subject is of most vital concern at the present time. The world has seen what a monster of efficiency Germany has become; it wasn't the efficiency that was wrong—it was the wrong ideals implanted with it. Because Germany is efficient is no argument against efficiency; indeed, German efficiency is all the more reason why we too should become efficient. In this connection let me quote from a speech made by Viscount Haldane before the University of London:

"Great Britain and her Allies will face a new peril after the present conflict in an industrial war for which Germany has long been preparing by the creation of a new and formidable class of highly-skilled workmen. I want to sound a warning of what is in store for us; I am more afraid of an engine for conquest in peace times, which the Germans were busy preparing before the war, than I am of the 42-centimetre guns. This engine is educational! The most modern form of education is extending over a period of 7 years, high school 3 years and the university 4 years, or, briefly, elementary and secondary education each require 7 years to complete. The length of time required for each course being the same we would expect to find if we had a perfect balance between the two, as many pupils in the secondary schools as in the elementary. This, of course, we know cannot be. It is true that he must send his child to school until he or she is 14 years of age. At that immature age, when the great majority of pupils complete their education, they are no more ready for a life work than was an individual under the old Three-R system to become a doctor. After passing his entrance examination, if the pupil wishes to go further in education he must go to a high school which is only designed to fit him for a professional or commercial career. No wonder the professions are overcrowded! The high school course is vocational for the boy who wishes to become a lawyer, a doctor, a teacher or a clerk, but not for the boy who wishes to become a farmer, a mechanic or an electrician. The result is that the great majority of children for one reason or another "pass up" a secondary education."

Figures bear out my contention in this respect, but before I go into them let me first make an explanation or two. Our school system is divided into three stages, the public or elementary schools, the high school and the university. I shall refer to the last two as comprising what is sometimes called secondary education. A public school course extends on an average over a period of 7 years, high school 3 years and the university 4 years, or, briefly, elementary and secondary education each require 7 years to complete. The length of time required for each course being the same we would expect to find if we had a perfect balance between the two, as many pupils in the secondary schools as in the elementary. This, of course, we know cannot be. It is true that he must send his child to school until he or she is 14 years of age. At that immature age, when the great majority of pupils complete their education, they are no more ready for a life work than was an individual under the old Three-R system to become a doctor. After passing his entrance examination, if the pupil wishes to go further in education he must go to a high school which is only designed to fit him for a professional or commercial career. No wonder the professions are overcrowded! The high school course is vocational for the boy who wishes to become a lawyer, a doctor, a teacher or a clerk, but not for the boy who wishes to become a farmer, a mechanic or an electrician. The result is that the great majority of children for one reason or another "pass up" a secondary education."

The fear of Viscount Haldane amounts to this: After the war Germany, by reason of her greater industrial efficiency, will be in a position to make a quicker economic recovery. Surely the projected economic union among the Allies shows that they have sensed this danger; they have been caught unprepared again. However, I am using this illustration, not with a view to calling attention to a world problem, but to show how important a question technical education is becoming. I have excerpts from speeches by Mr. McKenna and Mr. Runciman, also pointing out the need of such education as in the secondary schools.

There is no bigger question for British Columbia to face to-day than this problem of technical education. I need not enlarge upon the wonderful resources of this country, but it would be well to speak upon the lack of knowledge in the people how best to develop them. The people of B. C. are like men with a great work to do but without the tools or the knowledge to use them most advantageously—all for want of scientific training. The consequences are all about us; we could not manufacture munitions on any extensive scale simply because we had not skilled workmen; notwithstanding our agricultural resources, we import many food articles which could be produced at home; our population is overpopulated with clerical, professional, or unskilled, and not engaged in industrial development.

At this point I would like to emphasize that I have no criticism to make upon the efficiency of our present system; it is one of the best. There is a thoroughgoing pervading it which would augur well if the system were extended: Dr. Young's remarks about the successes of British Colum-

bia students at home and abroad can easily be substantiated by a glance at results. But I do contend that our system does not go far enough, that it is one-sided and non-democratic. Democracy in education is axiomatic. I grant that the schools are free, but the parent of limited means cannot afford to give his boy or girl a "liberal" education from which he or she will never derive any practical benefit whatever. It is true that he must send his child to school until he or she is 14 years of age. At that immature age, when the great majority of pupils

complete their education, they are no more ready for a life work than was an individual under the old Three-R system to become a doctor. After passing his entrance examination, if the pupil wishes to go further in education he must go to a high school which is only designed to fit him for a professional or commercial career. No wonder the professions are overcrowded! The high school course is vocational for the boy who wishes to become a lawyer, a doctor, a teacher or a clerk, but not for the boy who wishes to become a farmer, a mechanic or an electrician. The result is that the great majority of children for one reason or another "pass up" a secondary education."

There is no bigger question for British Columbia to face to-day than this problem of technical education. In the re-capitulation of attendance for the year. There were 33,289 boys receiving instruction; of these 220 attended the university and 1,844 the high schools, thus making a total of 2,074 receiving secondary education extending over 7 years. The balance, or 31,215, attended the elementary schools, municipal and rural. In other words 6 per cent. of the students of British Columbia are receiving the boon of a secondary education; the other 94 out of every 100 are committing intellectual hari-kari at the threshold of their career.

What an unfairness! The man of limited means is paying his proportionate share of the taxes towards the upkeep of secondary schools from which his children get no appreciable benefit; on the other hand, the man with capital is being deprived of skilled labor elsewhere to use his money most advantageously.

Let me revert to the figures I have before quoted. 1,844 boys took high school work; 220 attended the university, a proportion of 8 high school pupils to 1 university student. Thus, for

96 per cent. of the boys attending the high school, the time spent there is largely a period of marking time—a leisure period while waiting to grow up. The subjects he studies are even less practical than those studied at the public schools; his knowledge of French is absolutely superficial and will be forgotten in less years than it took to acquire it; his little Latin and less Greek will be about the only respect in which he may be compared with Shakespeare. It is all very useful, I grant, for the professional man, but longer remembered than some of the better matters which are now given more prominence. For I would say that the neglect of education is due to the parents and the newspapers.

A TEACHER.

April 4.

WAR CORRESPONDENT RECEIVED FAT LETTER

At the front in Mexico, Brig.-general Pershing's camp, April 2, by aeroplane and motor courier to Columbus, N. M., April 6.—The United States mail service to the troops in Mexico was one of the first branches of the service to be perfected. Letter mail, traveling by aeroplane, has outstripped even food in velocity of transportation.

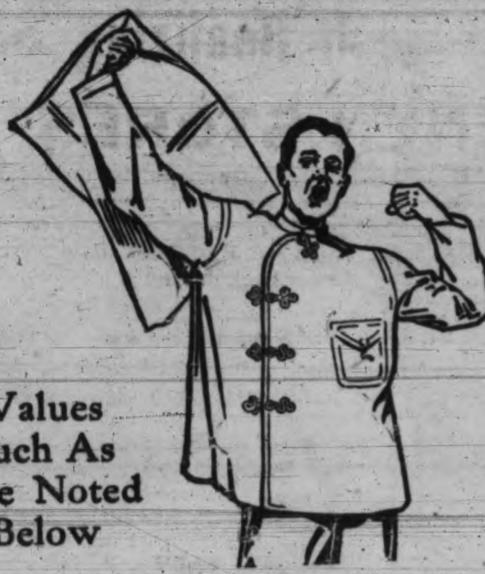
A correspondent at the front, who was hungry for coffee and bacon and sleepless at night for lack of enough covers to keep out the cold, received a letter from London, Eng. It was a fat letter. When opened it contained a clipping advertisement with two samples of suiting material.

GOING

to the front?—Then don't forget you will need some Zam-Buk! The soldiers at the front are asking for more of it. Pte. J. R. Smith, of the "Princess Pata," writing home, says: "Tell my friends there is one thing I should be glad to get—that's Zam-Buk." Also Corp. Fremil, of the 10th Field Ambulance, writing from France, says: "We are finding Zam-Buk splendid for injuries and ailments, but we haven't enough of it."

Zam-Buk cannot be equalled for the injuries and ailments incident to trench life. There is nothing that ends pain and heals so quickly. For cuts, scratches, bruises, stiff joints, and all skin ailments it is equally good. For sores and blistered feet, caused by long standing and

"YOU'LL LIKE OUR CLOTHES." — R. G.



Values
Such As
Are Noted
Below

Make O'Connell's the Centre for Men's Night Attire

Our stock of Nightshirts and Pyjamas is to-day new and complete, and the values we offer allow a wide margin of profit to every man who buys here.

NIGHTSHIRTS

In plain white, colors and fancy stripes. The material is heavy quality flannelette and every garment is finished to perfection. Big value at from \$1.25 to \$2.50.

PYJAMAS

Flannelette and Solsettes in a variety of shades and stripes, hard to duplicate. The qualities are unimpeachable, and the finish A1. Prices only \$2.00 to \$5.00.



(Formerly Fitzpatrick & O'Connell).

1117 Government Street

New Spencer Building

PRACTICE GAMES

Seattle, April 6.—University of Washington yesterday defeated Seattle at Dugdale's park, 2 to 1.

Score—
U. of Washington 2 4 1
Seattle 1 5 2

Batteries—Rodgers and Wilson; Gulla, Manouk and Pingold.

New Orleans, La., April 6.—Ability to hit in the pinch enabled the New Orleans Southern Association team to defeat the Cleveland Americans here yesterday 3 to 1.

Score—
Cleveland 1 4 1
New Orleans 3 6 2

Batteries—Hagerman, Covaleski and Billings; Weaver and Higgins.

Richmond, Va., April 6.—The Philadelphia Nationals defeated the Richmond Internationals here yesterday, 9 to 6.

Score—
Philadelphia 9 14 2
Richmond 6 12 3

Batteries—Chalmers, Rixey and Burns; Ross, Verbur and O'Donnell.

Wichita, Kan., April 6.—The Chicago Americans won from the Wichita Western League team here yesterday.

Score—
Chicago 15 19 0
Wichita 1 8 2

Batteries—Williams, Danforth and Lynn; Schalk; Patti, Davis, Geist and Gray.

Brooklyn, April 6.—The New York Americans defeated the Brooklyn Nationals 4 to 2 in the first exhibition game of the season here yesterday. Smith and Fisher started the pitching and were effective. Nunamaker's double in the second netted two runs for the Yankees, and Stengle's triple in the third inning and his double in the fifth scored Brooklyn's runs.

Score—
New York 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 4 2 1
Brooklyn 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 12 3

Batteries—Fisher, Keating and Nunamaker; Walters; Smith, Appton and J. Meyers.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 6.—The New York National League pitchers were hit hard by the Chattanooga Southern Association Club here yesterday, the home team winning 7 to 1.

Score—
New York 7 12 2
Chattanooga 1 4 3

Batteries—Allan, Karr, Herbert, Mar-

Una and Peters, Kitchens; Perritt, Ben and Wendell.

Seattle, April 6.—The Boston Braves were defeated 7 to 4 yesterday by the Washington Americans in an exhibition game here. With the score tied in the sixth, the locals counted five runs on two hits, four errors and a base on balls.

Score—
Boston 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 4 5 2
Washington 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 7 10 3

Batteries—Nehf, Kneetzer and Blackburn; Gallo, Harper and Henry.

Topeka, Kan., April 6.—The Chicago American second team defeated the Topeka Western League club 6 to 2 here yesterday.

Cincinnati, Oct. 6.—

Score—
Columbus American Assn. 5 12 2
Cincinnati Nationals 7 6 1

Batteries—Curtis, Vance, Blodgett, and Coleman, Murphy and Pratt; Mitchell, Schutts and Wingo, Clarke.

Baltimore, April 6.—The Boston Americans defeated the Baltimore International League team here yesterday at a score of 5 to 6.

Score—
Boston Americans 8 36 0
Baltimore Internationals 9 32 1

Batteries—Shore, Ruth and Agnew; Thomashen and McAvoy.

Shreveport, La., April 6.—The Chicago Americans hit fortunately yesterday and defeated the Shreveport team of the Texas League 4 to 6. The pitching of Zimmerman and Flack, featured.

Score—
Chicago 4 9 2
Shreveport 0 3 2

Batteries—Brown, Vaughn and Archer; Duffy and Smith.

Charleston, S. C., April 6.—The Philadelphia Americans won here yesterday from the Charleston South Atlantic League 6 to 1. McInnes got two singles and a double, and Wilt and Schang batted triples.

Score—
Philadelphia 6 8 1
Charleston 1 1 1

Batteries—Crowell, Epting, Naber and Schang; Fillingim, Gardin, Smith and Holmes.

Boston, April 6.—The 145-pound championship was won by Eugene Brosseau of Montreal, from M. Stark of New York, in the National Amateur Boxing championships last night.

Score—
New York 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 4 2 1
Brooklyn 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 12 3

Batteries—Fisher, Keating and Nunamaker; Walters; Smith, Appton and J. Meyers.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 6.—The New York National League pitchers were hit hard by the Chattanooga Southern Association Club here yesterday, the home team winning 7 to 1.

Score—
New York 7 12 2
Chattanooga 1 4 3

Batteries—Allan, Karr, Herbert, Mar-

Carnegie's Swedish Porter

Contains the life-sustaining properties of pure malt and hops.

Taken with the mid-day and evening meals, it constitutes a real aid to digestion.

Creates energy and vim, and is specially helpful in combating body and nerve depression.

Is without a rival in flavor and palatableness; an ideal beverage for family use.

WHOLESALE AGENTS

Pither & Leiser, Limited

VICTORIA VANCOUVER, B. C.

SPORTING NEWS

MACAULAY POINT TEAM SWAMPED SIGNAL HILL

Game Played Yesterday Resulted in Bad Defeat for Regulars; Score 6 to 0

BASKETBALL SEASON CLOSES ON SATURDAY

Grand Windup of S. S. Schedule This Week-End; Three Games on Schedule

FRED FULTON'S SIZE IS A GREAT ASSET

Kid McCoy Has High Opinion of Giant Minnesotan; is Almost as Big as Titleholder

A big score was compiled yesterday afternoon by the Macaulay Point detachment of the Fifth Regiment against the Signal Hill Regulars, the Fifth obtaining a total of six goals, while the opposition failed to tally.

It was anticipated that the game would be evenly contested, but the winner excelled at every department of the game, and displayed splendid form, leaving little doubt as to the outcome after a few minutes of play. Their forwards combined their efforts and had the opposition defense worried almost every minute of the game, while the Fifth backs easily smothered the efforts of the Regulars on the goal.

Play had been in progress but two minutes when the Fifth opened the scoring. Lomas, beating Bromley with a hard cross shot. The ball was kicked off again and play soon flowed into Signal Hill territory. Jeffrey adding goal number two. This was all the score in the first half, although the Fifth could have made their advantage greater had they extended themselves.

For a few minutes after the resumption of play, the Regulars put up a stiff resistance, but they could not penetrate the strong defense of the Fifth, and it was not many minutes before the winners were again bombing the opposition defense. And ten minutes had elapsed when George Wells tallied a third goal. This player scored there more before the call of time, bringing the total up to six goals. Occasionally in the final minutes of the game the Regulars made a dying effort to avoid being whitewashed, but their attacks were easily repulsed. For the winners, Jackson, Wills, Lomas and Wells were the pick, while Vincent and the two backs shone for the Regulars.

The teams: Fifth—Goal, Geary; backs, Morris and Wills; halves, Hiberson, Jackson and Library; forwards, Marshall, Jeffrey, Lomas, Wells and Dowell. Regulars—Goal, Bromley; backs, Grimes and Crow; halves, Henson, Desor, Dobbie; forwards, Vincent, Smith, Christopher, Pocock and Ridley.

Games in the Ladies' Senior League is only one of the big items for Saturday's basketball programme. An all-star selection from the Intermediate League will oppose the league winners, while the First Presbyterians senior team which won the Senior League will engage an all-star selection from the other teams of the league. The All-Stars will line up as follows: Stan Gill (Met. "A"), Archie Wills (Met. "B"), forwards; Bill Erickson (Congo), centre; Harold Campbell (Met. "A") and H. Knot (Fairfields), guards; spares, R. Parfitt (Belmonts), R. Sprinkling (Met. "B") and W. Ledingham (Met. "B").

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It is the size alone, then, that enables Fulton to prance around as a likely prospect.

Judging by his record, Fulton needs considerable polishing before he will be entitled to a meeting with the champion. He may be a nugget in the rough, and again he may be a lemon.

He needs a pile of bringing on, and should be afforded every opportunity to learn the finer points of boxing before being pitted against the best.

Many a promising boxer has been spoiled and his chances of ever amounting to anything have been buried through being rushed too quickly to the fore.

Fulton is but twenty-four years old, and in a year, perhaps, "The Rochester Giant" may blossom into a full-fledged contender, with at least a fighting chance.

"Kid" McCoy has boxed with Fulton, and he says that Fred reminds him of Bob Fitzsimmons on a larger scale.

Fitzsimmons is a larger scale.

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PROVINCE PAYING TURNER'S DEBTS

This is Part of the Price for Having Hon. W. J. Bowser as Premier

GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO GIVE INFORMATION

Terms Made Secretly to Suit Political Exigencies Hidden From Knowledge of House

Legislative Press Gallery, April 6.

As a part of the price which the people of British Columbia are called upon to pay for the doubtful privilege of having Hon. W. J. Bowser as premier they are contributing to defray the private debts of Hon. J. H. Turner, the retiring agent-general in London. They are doing this, too, without any knowledge what debts they are paying or why.

Mr. Turner has rendered long years of service to the province and there is not any question as to his being entitled to an allowance as a pension, even though he is not retiring from the office for any reason of inability to perform his duties or desire to be relieved of them. But when it comes to paying his debts, at a time when the province cannot pay its own debts or lie within its income, the government is certainly imposing upon the House and the country.

It was because of this proposal to pay unknown debts to the extent of one thousand pounds that the opposition this afternoon challenged a division on the bill and recorded themselves as opposed to it.

It references were made to the matter which may not prove very agreeable reading to Mr. Turner or his friends they will have to blame the government for it. It is more than likely that had the government realized its responsibility to the House and given information which it was asked for and to which the House was entitled there would have been no division, calling it on intelligently, filling all the functions of the office and acting to the benefit and credit of the province."

Cost. Unjustifiable.

The cost of the office was most unjustifiable, rising from \$10,000 for salary and expenses in 1901 and on to \$16,700 in 1909 and to \$30,000 for some years past. Year by year there had been additions of all kinds to the payments made by the province on account of the office—the agent-general's income tax was paid, contributions were made to the tariff reform movement and anti-Socialist leagues. One portion of the secret-agreement at least must have been that if Mr. Turner would step on one side the taxpayers of British Columbia would assume responsibility for certain private debts which Mr. Turner had contracted. With a good salary and so many expenses paid Mr. Turner should have taken such care of his means that he would not have been uttered.

But the government was silent throughout the debate. The premier entrenched himself behind his statement that the letters and cables which passed were private and confidential and he refused to bring them down to the House. Members had to be satisfied with his bald statement that the government thought itself justified in paying Mr. Turner \$5,000 with which to liquidate certain of his indebtedness. This attitude of silence, by the way, is a characteristic of the government. Were there a stronger opposition numerically no administration would dare to treat the House so insolently and insultingly.

Public Interested.

Continuing the debate, Mr. Brewster said the taxpayers and general public as well were considerably interested in this proposal. The bill in effect dated back to last session when the then premier decided, on action which was not pleasing to the present premier, and a division took place in the party. There was an abortive election and a hurried trip to London, which there was no reason to doubt was for the making of a secret arrangement with the agent-general so that when Sir Richard was pushed out of office he would have some soft spot on which to fall. The terms of that arrangement were not known to the House. The premier had been asked for these and his reply had been that they were private and confidential; and that he would not lay them on the table. The premier could not shield himself behind papers or letters being private and confidential. It would be a bad situation if any public documents could be kept from the knowledge of the House at any time by such means. That the letters and cables in this connection should be laid before the House was emphasized by a perusal of Mr. Turner's letter of resignation of October 15, 1915. This read:

"In accordance with arrangements already made by cable and letter I hereby beg to tender my resignation of the position of agent-general for British Columbia in London."

Yet the house was asked to pass this bill, vote money out and was kept in ignorance of what the arrangements by cable and letter were. The house was told yesterday in regard to the bonus of \$5,000 that it was to enable Mr. Turner to pay some personal indebtedness, and the premier was very solicitous that these matters should not be made public. When the late agent-general was objecting to being kicked out of office to suit the present prime minister at his age the premier was not so solicitous of his feelings. In a statement given out at Kamloops he had referred to Mr. Turner's remarks as utter nonsense, said his memory of letters and cables showed mental collapse and hoped Mr. Turner would read them each morning after prayers when, perhaps, he would retain a knowledge of them.

"I have not had an opportunity to contradict this before," said Mr. Bowser. "That is language I never

used." It is entirely the imagination of the reporter. I never made use of such unkind language regarding Mr. Turner."

"I am pleased indeed to hear that the premier did not use the language attributed to him," said Mr. Brewster. "But I would point out that unless the reporter was a man of much less perception than those we are accustomed to meet here we may assume that the premier used some language which bore that color."

Trafficking in Positions.

Mr. Brewster went on to say that the country had this trafficking in political positions at the cost of the taxpayer to make room for the present prime minister. Mr. Turner considered it a brutal thing that he should be kicked out to suit political exigencies in British Columbia, and this opinion was shared by British Columbians in London and here at home. Men who had returned from London had told him that there had been serious thought of a mass meeting to protest against Mr. Turner being forced out in the manner in which he was being forced out. A little matter of correct procedure did not bother the premier, who never let anything stand in his way. Mr. Turner had been appointed by statute, to hold office during good behavior or until removed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council on address from the legislature. What was the good of the assembly at all if its powers and privileges were to be taken away like this?

The premier wanted to know if the honorable gentleman took the position that because a man was appointed by statute if he could not resign. "Certainly not," replied Mr. Brewster, "but this is an enforced resignation. Mr. Turner saw that the hon. gentleman was bound to get him out and made the best of the situation. He imposed certain conditions before he would resign and if these were not carried out by the government he did not see that he was called upon to give up his office, as he told an interviewer. The attorney-general knows what these conditions were and will not give them all to this House. The attorney-general did not have any worry about the legislature, to which he has dictated so long. He forced this resignation from Mr. Turner and, according to the language of the order in council, had not the slightest fear that the legislature would fail or refuse to do as he asked and act as a mere recording instrument for his wishes. Why was the agent-general asked to resign? Were there any complaints that he was not conducting the business of his office properly? On the contrary, no one came back here from London but said we had in Mr. Turner a man better fitted for the office even than the present incumbent, calling it on intelligently, filling all the functions of the office and acting to the benefit and credit of the province."

Cost. Unjustifiable.

The order in council was in effect an order to pay out public moneys, a legislative act by a small body of men without any reference whatever to the legislature, which was now asked to accept this action and endorse it without question. The minutes of council was signed by W. J. Bowser and William Manson, presiding member of the executive council—he might be better termed the disposing member of the council.

There was in this a plain usurpation of the privileges of parliament. It was the most elementary principle of parliamentary government that in this case the House should consider, first of all, whether under all the circumstances a retiring allowance should be granted and, secondly, if it came to the conclusion that an allowance should be made what the amount should be. This was so clear and fundamental a position that it only required to be stated to meet with acceptance. The abuse of this well-known principle had become a fixed practice which the government was prepared to continue through its dying hours for dying it undeniably was.

It is quite apparent that the whole matter was not being dealt with on its merits; that the House was not dealing with the rights of the taxpayers of the province; that the House was not dealing with the rights of the anti-Socialist leagues. One portion of the secret-agreement at least must have been that if Mr. Turner would step on one side the taxpayers of British Columbia would assume responsibility for certain private debts which Mr. Turner had contracted. With a good salary and so many expenses paid Mr. Turner should have taken such care of his means that he would not have been uttered.

Mr. Brewster said he had not intended to contest a modest retiring allowance for the agent-general but, in the absence of full information he did not see why the House should be asked to accept the bill. The premier said the information could not be laid upon the table because of its confidential nature. When a matter was of sufficient public importance to be dealt with by legislation, and especially when it touched the treasury, it was not a private and confidential matter at all but became of interest to every taxpayer and every document was one which should rightly be laid on the table.

The last section of the bill set out that "the sum so to be paid shall be free and clear of all taxes and deductions whatever." Apparently then, in spite of what the premier had said yesterday, the province would have to pay Mr. Turner's income tax or his retiring allowance. The people of British Columbia, to enable Mr. Bowser to achieve his ambition, had to pay Sir Richard McBride a salary increased by \$5,000, they had to pay Mr. Turner a bonus of \$5,000, a retiring allowance of \$6,000 a year, greater than the salary paid to any active agent-general of a province, and then income tax on this. This defeated the principle of the income tax, which was to tax the individual who could afford to pay. Instead, the government proposed to place this additional burden on the people.

Getting Little Benefit.

"We are getting little benefit for all this increase in expense," said Mr. Brewster in closing. "No man can give us better results as agent-general than Mr. Turner and we have placed in the premiership a man infinitely inferior to the man he pushed out of office. Until we know the details of the transaction which led up to this bill it is our duty to vote against its second reading."

Mr. Williams wanted to know what sort of obligations a man could have which could not be discussed. The people who had to pay the money had a right to know what they were paying for it.

"If it cannot be exposed to the House and the country it should not be a charge on the public treasury," Mr. Williams declared.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

She—"And are you only just back from the trenches? How interesting! You will be able to tell us the real truth about the Kaiser's illness?"

From an examination of the Journals of the House Mr. Williams declared that there was nothing in all the record of Mr. Turner's activities to show that he was anything higher than the average run of politicians of to-day. He had not an elementary conception of statesmanship; he was just a politi-

ian, and as short-sighted as the politician of to-day. The great factor that had kept him before the public was his ability to fan the flames of sectional jealousy, island against mainland, and when at last the mainland secured the greater voice Mr. Turner's day was done. It was a great satisfaction that sectional jealousy was dead in this province, but no one had done more to create it and keep it alive than had Mr. Turner. When he found his day done he had haggled like a gipsy in horse trade to secure himself in the position which he induced the government to give him in London. A great deal had been said of the public service of this man who entered the service of the province in middle-age, but the fact was that he had always served himself better than he had served his country.

Mr. Brewster went on to say that the country had this trafficking in political positions at the cost of the taxpayer to make room for the present prime minister. Mr. Turner considered it a brutal thing that he should be kicked out to suit political exigencies in British Columbia, and this opinion was shared by British Columbians in London and here at home. Men who had returned from London had told him that there had been serious thought of a mass meeting to protest against Mr. Turner being forced out in the manner in which he was being forced out. A little matter of correct procedure did not bother the premier, who never let anything stand in his way. Mr. Turner had been appointed by statute, to hold office during good behavior or until removed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council on address from the legislature. What was the good of the assembly at all if its powers and privileges were to be taken away like this?

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There was in this a plain usurpation of the privileges of parliament. It was the most elementary principle of parliamentary government that in this case the House should consider, first of all, whether under all the circumstances a retiring allowance should be granted and, secondly, if it came to the conclusion that an allowance should be made what the amount should be. This was so clear and fundamental a position that it only required to be stated to meet with acceptance. The abuse of this well-known principle had become a fixed practice which the government was prepared to continue through its dying hours for dying it undeniably was.

It is quite apparent that the whole matter was not being dealt with on its merits; that the House was not dealing with the rights of the taxpayers of the province; that the House was not dealing with the rights of the anti-Socialist leagues. One portion of the secret-agreement at least must have been that if Mr. Turner would step on one side the taxpayers of British Columbia would assume responsibility for certain private debts which Mr. Turner had contracted. With a good salary and so many expenses paid Mr. Turner should have taken such care of his means that he would not have been uttered.

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SILENCE GREETS

THE OPPOSITION

Government Seldom Attempts to Answer Any Criticism or Reply to Questions

READING SPEECHES GROWING BAD HABIT

Endeavor to Wear Down the Opposition and Reduce Danger From Inquiries

Legislative Press Gallery, April 5.

Perhaps the most striking instance of the reading of speeches in the legislature by ministers, to which reference has been made in these columns more than once, was afforded by the minister of lands this afternoon when reading the second reading of his bill based on the Liberal policy in regard to the recovery of lands purchased but not paid for.

There could be no doubt in any mind that Mr. Ross was reading his speech without any disguise or pretense of consulting copious notes. He had the copy of the speech on the desk in front of him, and read it without looking up from beginning to end. The Speaker was appealed to on a point of order and expressed himself as to the general rule, but so long as the manuscript was confined to "copious notes" he intimated that he would treat both sides alike and allow reference to these.

One of the advantages that ministers have under the present regime is that they can and do have their speeches prepared for them, and all they have to do is stand up and read them in the House. One result is that any talented minister has in this direction is checked and smothered, and the only speeches really worth listening to in the House are those of the opposition members and two or three government supporters who are good extemporaneous speakers and who never dream of making more than a brief note.

With the written speech, which everyone knows is not the production of the man who is reading it, there has sprung up a species of contempt for it, and few even of a minister's own colleagues extend him the courtesy of remaining in their seats and hearing it read. The practice is, of course, fatal to anything like proper debate, but the ministers hate nothing more than debate on anything, be it a bill or estimates of the conduct of their departments.

Silence suits them down to the ground, and silence is the stock answer to criticism offered on questions asked from the opposition side of the House. Time and again in this and other sessions points are advanced from the opposition side which call for answer or explanation, but the ministers sit as dumb as oysters, and the rank-and-file take the cue. However, as Mr. Macdonald observed this afternoon, the attitude of silence cannot be carried outside the House, where the people will demand their explanations and will express their dissatisfaction in their votes.

The members of the opposition have their handicaps added to by this practice. It was impossible for anyone to follow the thread of Mr. Ross' speech this afternoon for the reason that he read so fast and for the greater reason that a speech which is read never appeals to the listeners as does the spoken speech. Instead of the opposition members knowing at the close of Mr. Ross' speech what he had been saying or what arguments, if any, he had advanced they will have to wait until they have to read the speech in print. As the mornings are taken up with committee work this means that Mr. Brewster cannot be prepared to go on with the debate to-morrow afternoon, but has had to get it put over until Friday.

Of course, the object of it all is quite apparent. The government is doing everything possible to keep the opposition members working at the top of their speed with the hope that it will lead them to shaken up on the inquiries being carried on in the committees. Enough has come out already in spite of all difficulties to show the people what they have been losing all these years because of the failure of the public accounts committee to meet and the lack of an opportunity to investigate questionable expenditures. The brave boasts about staying here until the first of June is already exploded, and the House will have risen long before the first of May. The opposition is altogether too vigilant and too inquisitive; it is finding out too much and too late.

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DO YOU WANT
A Lovely Home
In Oak Bay

Close to car, sea and golf links?
We have an eight roomed house
with every convenience, substantially
built and well finished, which the owner will sell at a
BIG SACRIFICE

Panelled walls in dining room,
drawing room and hall; fireplaces,
built-in features, beams, ceiling,
large bathroom, sleeping porch,
wide veranda, full basement, etc.

LARGE LOT (50 X 205)

Large oak trees.

Property has all the advantages
of a corner lot and no extra taxes.
Has cost the owner over \$5,500.
house is practically new. Price
reduced for a quick sale to

ONLY \$8,000; TERMS

Owner has good reasons for sell-
ing. We cannot give all partic-
ulars in this ad. Call and let us
show you the property.

**SWINERTON &
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Agents

Winch Bldg. 640 East St.

We Deliver Immediately—Anywhere
Phone your or
der to **4253**
THE HUDDSON'S BAY CO.
WINE DEPARTMENT
112 Douglas St. Open till 10 p. m.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

British Columbia.
(32) Entrance to North Arm of Fraser River—Outer Beacon Light Dis-
troyed.

Former notice.—No. 88 (202) of 1915.
Position.—150 feet 3121 deg. (No. 73
deg. W. mag.) from the outer end of
the jetty at the entrance to the North
Arm of the Fraser river. Lat. N. 49
deg. 15 min. 33 sec. long. W. 122 deg.
26 min. 25 sec.

Outer beacon light carried away.—The
outer (westerly) beacon light at the
entrance to the North Arm of the
Fraser river has been carried away by
collision with a vessel, and will not be
re-established until further notice. The
ship, which stood 50 feet outside the
light, was also carried away.

(33) Vancouver Island—East Coast—
Horseshoe Channel—Clarks' Rock—
Day Beacon Erected—Buoy Discon-
tinued.

Position of beacon.—On Clarke rock.
Lat. N. 49 deg. 3 min. 13 sec. long. 122
deg. 59 min. 25 sec.

Description.—Concrete base, sur-
mounted by a staff carrying a wooden
wooden drum.

Color.—White.

Elevation.—Top of beacon is 15 feet
above high water mark.

Buoy discontinued.—The black steel
can-buoy, heretofore moored close east-
ward of Clarke rock, has been with-
drawn.

Former notice.—No. 93 (249) of 1910.
(34) Stephens Passage—Gam-
bler Point—Light to Be Estab-
lished.

Date of establishment.—About 1st
April, 1916.

Position.—On Gambier point, north
side of entrance to Gambier bay. Lat.
N. 47 deg. 25 min. 6 sec. long. W. 133
deg. 59 min. 29 sec.

Character.—Flashing white light
every 3 seconds, thus flash 6.3 second,
eclipsed 2.7 seconds.

Elevation.—39 feet.

Visibility.—9 miles.

Power.—120 candles.

Structure.—Small white house.

Remarks.—The light is obscured from
35 deg. to 220 deg.

(35) Lynn Canal—Bermers Bay entrance
—St. Mary Point—Rock Reported

Rock reported.—The master of the

American steamer "Spokane" has re-
ported seeing a rock, about 2 feet above
water at half tide, about 3-8 miles off
St. Mary point, northern side of the
entrance to Berners bay, where a least
depth of 4½ fathoms is shown on the
chart.

Approximate position.—Lat. N. 58 deg.
43 min. 30 sec. long. W. 135 deg. 1 min.
0 sec.

Panama Canal.—(36) Limon Bay—
Buoy Established.

The following buoys have been estab-
lished in Colon harbor:

(1) Position.—From the buoy, the
right tangent of Washington hotel
buoy 169 deg. Toro point lighthouse
buoy 260 deg. and west breakwater
buoy bears 394 deg. 45 min.

Description.—Second-class spar buoy.

Color.—Red and black horizontal
bands.

Depth.—22 feet.

(2) Position.—From the buoy, west
breakwater buoy bears 52 deg. right
tangent of Washington hotel buoy 102
deg. and buoy No. 2 bears 150 deg.

Description.—Third-class spar buoy.

Color.—Black.

Depth.—18 feet.

The following anchorage buoys have
been established to mark the anchorage
for vessels carrying explosives. The
anchorage will be between the buoys
and the east breakwater:

(1) Position of west buoy.—From the
buoy, the right tangent of Washington
hotel buoy bears 169 deg. 30 min. Toro point
lighthouse buoy 257 deg. 45 deg. and west
breakwater buoy bears 390 deg.

Description.—First-class spar buoy.

Color.—White, with black letter "A."

Depth.—2 feet.

(2) Position of east buoy.—From the
buoy, the right tangent of Washington
hotel buoy bears 188 deg. Toro point light-
house buoy 26 deg. 15 min. and west
breakwater buoy bears 398 deg. 20 min.

Description.—First-class spar buoy.

Color.—White, with black letter "A."

Depth.—42 feet.

ON BUSINESS TRIP.

H. A. Lawrence, traveling passenger
agent of the Union Pacific system, with
headquarters at Seattle, is in the city
to-day on a business trip. Mr. Law-
rence will return to the Sound this
afternoon.

OFFICIAL COURIERS ONG. T. P. STEAMERS

Company Announces Innovation in Connection With Summer Service

The Grand Trunk Pacific, which will
place the steamers Prince Rupert and
Prince George on the Alaskan run dur-
ing the tourist season, is taking steps
to make the service popular with
travelers, and will introduce a novel
feature for the convenience of passen-
gers.

Capt. Nicholson, manager of G. T. P.
steamships, announces that an official
courier will be attached to each of the
steamers when they commence the
service in June. The officers engaged are
gentlemen having a wide acquaintance
in Alaskan and Yukon circles.

Their special duties will be the en-
tertainment of the passengers who pa-
tronize the two Grand Trunk Pacific
liners on their Alaskan trips this year,
and will consist of explaining points of
interest along the route, giving short
and breezy sketches of the history of
the settlement and development of the
country, legends and folklore of the
Indian tribes of the coast, the glaciers
and many special beauty spots from a
several point of view, as well as con-
ducting passengers who may desire to
go ashore at ports of call; also taking
them over the White Pass & Yukon
railway trip to the Summit from Skag-
way, and in addition will organize enter-
tainments on board in the way of
concerts, lectures, dances and card par-
ties.

They will also pay particular at-
tention to see that passengers receive pro-
per attention as to the baggage, customs
and immigration arrangements, railway
connections, hotel accommodations,
etc., and endeavor to make the
voyage on the steamer of interest
throughout its entire length.

The company feels that outside the
luxurious service provided on the
steamers and the natural attractiveness
of the routes themselves, this ad-
ditional feature will be much appreciated
by the travelling public generally.
It has been felt often times that if some
means were provided whereby
passengers on a trip of this kind could
make acquaintance, or some general
interest aroused, the trip would be
more enjoyable, and it is proposed by
the Grand Trunk Pacific to keep
"something doing" all the time.

MAKURA NOT EXPECTED UNTIL LATE TO-NIGHT

The Canadian-Australian liner Ma-
kura is nearing the end of her trip
from the Antipodes, but it is not known
definitely if she will arrive at William
Head in time to secure pratique to-
night.

The last message received from Cap-
tain Phillips was to the effect that he
expected to reach the quarantine sta-
tion about 11 p. m. If she arrived by
that time arrangements have been
made to have the steamer inspected
by the officials and she will then come
on to the outer wharf, but if she can-
not make the head before eleven o'clock
she will have to wait until to-mor-
row morning to be passed.

WIRELESS REPORT

April 6, 8 a. m.
Point Grey—Clear; calm; 30:35; 41.

Cape Lazo—Clear; calm; 30:30; 44.

Pachena—Clear; calm; 20:32; 40; sea
smooth.

Estevan—Clear; calm; 30:13; 42; sea
smooth.

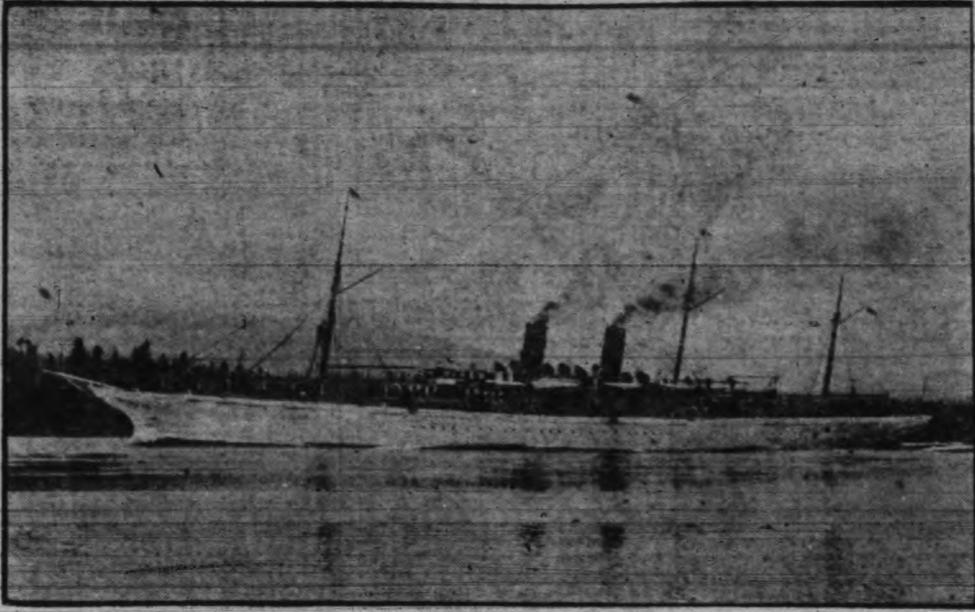
Aleut Bay—Clear; S. W.; 30:12; 46;

sea smooth; Celtic in, 7:30 p. m.
southbound.

Triangle—Overcast; N. W.; 30:34; 43;

sea rough; Puget Sound yesterday,
completed discharging her local freight
early this morning and proceeded to
Vancouver shortly after 6 o'clock.

LINER SAILS FROM HONGKONG



C. P. R. STEAMER EMPRESS OF JAPAN

TAMBA MARU DUE LATE THIS AFTERNOON

THE WEATHERWAX IS AGAIN TO THE FORE

LUMBER CHARTERS CONTINUE TO SOAR

Captain Expects to Arrive at
Quarantine Station About
Four o'clock

Purchase of Lumber Schooner
Discussed in New South
Wales Legislature

Another Advance in Rates is
Announced; Being Second
Increase in Week

W. R. Dale, agent of the Nippon
Yusen Kaisha, has received a wireless
message from Captain Fujino, of the
Tamba Maru, reporting that the liner
will arrive at William Head at 4
o'clock this afternoon. After passing
the officials there the steamer will pro-
ceed to the outer wharf, and should tie
up about 5:30.

The Tamba has a large cargo and
fourty cabin and 150 steerage passengers.
Included in the cargo are 2,612 pas-
sengers and 73 tons of freight. She
carries 5,600 tons for the Sound.

The liner Tamba Maru is reported to
have sailed from Hongkong en route to
Victoria on April 4. She is due here on
May 4.

The Shidzuoka Maru, also of the Nip-
pon Yusen Kaisha, which sailed from
here for the Orient on March 17, reached
Yokohama yesterday.

The Sydney Daily Commercial News
contains the following report of the
discussion in the legislature:

"Mr. Fitzpatrick asked the premier
under whose authority Mr. Niel Nielson
last year purchased on behalf of the
New South Wales government the
American schooner Weatherwax; what
was the price paid, and to what use

was the schooner Weatherwax, which
sailed from Chemainus last June
for Sydney, N. S. W., and encountered
trouble on the way to Honolulu, is now
to the fore in New South Wales, having
been the subject of discussion in the
state legislature. The schooner left on
June 1, 1915, and later put into Honolu-
lulu, the master reporting that she had
been damaged in heavy weather. She
was repaired and set sail again. Forty
days later she returned to Honolulu with
the report of more damage from
gales. The crew labelled the vessel, and
the court ordered her sold. Then Niel
Nielson, an official of the New South
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her cargo, bid in the schooner for \$3,000,
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GOES TO VANCOUVER.

The Blue Funnel liner Titan, which
arrived from the Sound yesterday,
completed discharging her local freight
early this morning and proceeded to
Vancouver shortly after 6 o'clock.

Dead Tree Point—Cloudy; S. E.; 30:11;
40; sea rough.

Ikeda—Rain; S. E. strong; 29:36; 46;
heavy swell.

Prince Rupert—Clear; calm; 30:11; 46;

sea smooth; Str Spokane outbound
for Ketchikan 1:30 a. m.

Noon...

Point Grey—Clear; calm; 30:37; 48;

Cape Lazo—Clear; calm; 30:40; 50;
sea smooth.

Pachena—Clear; S. fresh; 30:35; 50;
sea moderate.

Estevan—Clear; calm; 30:12; 44; sea
moderate.

Aleut Bay—Cloudy; S. W.; 30:10; 54;
sea smooth; Str Spokane outbound
for Ketchikan 1:30 a. m.

Alert Bay—Cloudy; S. W.; 30:10; 54;
sea smooth; Str Spokane outbound
for Ketchikan 1:30 a. m.

Alert Bay—Cloudy; S. W.; 30:10; 54;
sea smooth; Str Spokane outbound
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for Ketchikan 1:30 a. m.

SET CONFERENCE FOR NEXT MONDAY

Milk Situation in City and District to Be Discussed at Gathering

The important gathering which has been contemplated for some time with the object of securing uniform regulations for milk supply for Victoria and district has been set for Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

The meeting is called by the mayor, as chairman of the inter-municipal committee, and at it will be represented the city and district municipalities, together with the Dominion and provincial representatives.

The conference is called at the request of the Saanich council, whose actions in dealing with Hindu dairies appears likely to provoke a lawsuit. In Saanich municipality is included a considerable amount of pasture land, on which grazes numerous dairy herds. Therefore in moving in the matter it is seeking to protect Victoria as much as its own residents. It is found difficult to frame by-laws which will ensure clean milk and still not put out of business dairymen who have not water laid on to the buildings.

The district municipalities, except Saanich, have very little vacant land, and therefore more stringent regulations can be applied, but it is now desired to secure a by-law which will enable the dairymen to give a cleanup without having to raise the price of milk to the consumer.

The city by-law is a most stringent one, but many of the clauses are in abeyance because of the expense there would be entailed on vendors at this time. In fact to keep the dairies up to the standard actually required by the by-law an inspector's whole time would be taken.

Such a by-law could not be enforced in Saanich without pressing heavily on the industry, and so a simpler measure is sought. Those invited to the conference will include Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Dominion live stock commissioner, and W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture.

No doubt considerable reference will be made to the tubercular inspection of cattle, which forms part of the city licensing system for milk vendors.

VICTORIANS RECEIVE CHEAPER EDUCATION

Americans Pay More for Schools Than Local Citizens, Statistics Prove

Some weeks ago reference was made to the cost of education in Victoria, showing how the revenue contribution by the government and city was suspended. The secretary of the board has just received a reply from Spokane, in which are enclosed comparative figures for 1915. These statistics are particularly interesting because Spokane was the city held up in letters to the press here some months ago as the model educational city, where the cost was lighter than any other important city on the coast.

The total expenditure in Spokane on high school training in 1915 was \$227,076, and in Victoria \$49,602, which divided by the average attendance shows that in Spokane it cost \$8.8 per pupil, and in Victoria \$4.5 per pupil.

The total expenditure in Spokane on graded schools in 1915 was \$468,132, and in Victoria \$167,216, which divided by the average attendance shows that in Spokane it cost \$45 per pupil, and in Victoria \$41 per pupil.

The grant from the state and county towards education in Spokane in 1915 was \$460,492, and in Victoria from the government \$72,565 in the same period.

Spokane should be able to educate pupils more cheaply than Victoria, for with an enrollment of nearly 15,000 it is easier to administer schools than with less than 5,000 average attendance. However, the results show that the cost of education per pupil is slightly higher.

The secretary has prepared a table showing that the cost per capita com-

pared with Portland, Seattle, and Spokane, of schools with an equal average attendance, works out generally favorable to Victoria. The Lincoln high school at Portland is just about as expensive per capita to operate as the Victoria high school, but has an attendance of 1,113, practically twice that of Victoria. The Queen Anne high school at Seattle costs \$102 per capita, and the Lincoln high school in the same city \$85 per capita.

PIONEER OF MEDICINE HAT PASSES HERE

L. B. Cochran Was for Many Years a Dominion Land Agent

The late Lewis Bentick Cochran, to whose death brief reference was made yesterday, was the representative of an old Nova Scotia family, who followed his family to this coast some four years ago.

Mr. Cochran was born on May 24, 1848, at Maitland, Nova Scotia, the son of the late Hon. A. McNutt Cochran, who was a member of the legislative council of that province during the years when the celebrated Hon. Joseph Howe was premier. He was educated at King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, and returning to Maitland, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for several years.

In the early eighties the late Mr. Cochran heard the call of the west, and reached Medicine Hat with the head of steel on the C. P. R. in the year 1883. That prosperous town was more than thirty years ago but a prairie settlement among the Indians of the plains, and the late Mr. Cochran's fortunes grew with the town.

For many years he was in business, and gave a cordial support to the Liberal party at a time when there were scarcely any Liberals in the Assiniboin territory. He became president of the local party association, and after the return of the Liberal government in 1886 was appointed to the important position of Dominion land agent.

In that office he had a busy task, the rush of immigration to the prairies making the lot of land agent a heavy one. Homesteaders would come to him at all hours, following him home and calling him from his bed in order that they might register some favored location.

He retired a few years ago, coming to the coast in a determination to find a milder climate. The family surviving are: Two sons, C. C. Cochran and George Cochran, of the Sidney Trading Company; three daughters, Mrs. George Brethour, of Sidney; Mrs. E. L. Chudleigh, of Medicine Hat, and Mrs. F. F. Fait, of this city. His surviving brother is J. Arthur Cochran, of Cochran, Burns, and Fanshaw shipping brokers, of Boston, while three sisters are Mrs. W. F. Jenkinson, of Truro, N. S.; Mrs. C. W. Wilson, of Springhill, N. S., and Mrs. Byers, of Maitland, N. S. The remains are resting at the B. C. Funeral Chapel pending burial.

The funeral will leave 27 Moss street to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, and service will be conducted at Christ Church at 2:30. Interment in Ross Bay cemetery.

**BELGIANS AIDED BY
THE BRITISH GOVT.**

London, April 6.—The British government's contribution for the relief of Belgium and northern France is about £500,000 monthly. Sir Edward Grey said to-day in the House of Commons. He explained that this money was not paid directly, but was given by the Belgian government from funds loaned to it.

Sir Edward was asked whether the American government had contributed anything to the fund. He replied: "The United States government has not, so far as I know, lent any money to the Belgian government and is not one of the allies."

VILLA SOON, HE THINKS.

Mexico City, April 6.—General Gutierrez reported to the war department to-day that the capture of Francisco Villa within a very short time was certain. He said Constitutional forces again were reported to have located Villa and surrounded him.

Nervous and Almost Crazy With Pains in the Head

Clergyman Certifies to This Cure of Nervous Prostration
by Use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

No ailment is more discouraging than Nervous Prostration. You may feel better for day or two, only to find the next day that you have lost ground and are worse than ever. The headaches are worse, languid feelings are terribly depressing. As you lose strength you lose hope and courage and look to the future with fear and trembling.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the greatest blessing that has ever come to the sufferer from nervous exhaustion. It is not narcotic in its influence. It does not deaden the trembling, irritated nerves, but through the medium of the blood nourishes them back to health as nothing else can.

Mrs. Alonzo B. Eisner, Billtown, King's county, N. S., writes: "I was very low with nervous prostration and was almost crazy about discouraged, as I could not sleep nights and was, almost crazy with the pain in my head. I had tried many doctors, but seemed to get little benefit from their treatments.

"A friend handed me Dr. Chase's Almanac, so that I might read about the Nerve Food. A single box of this treatment convinced me of its value, for I was better. I cannot tell how many boxes I used, but the results were so highly satisfactory that I cannot praise it too much. My health and strength have been restored and if the D. O. C. passes it the squad will be accepted at once from the men in the Beacon Hill barracks.

The keenness with which the Bantams are getting into their work will be accentuated when it is known that there is to be a picked parade draft of fifty for the Bantam battalion to Vancouver as a recruiting "squad." The question of transportation for this body is being considered and if the D. O. C. passes it the squad will be accepted at once from the men in the Beacon Hill barracks.

The Bantams are strong on famous names. Two of their latest members are named Runciman and McKenna. On the list there are also Kitchener, Roberts and "Gen." Townsend.

Some patience is required in the treatment of nervous prostration, but you will not be using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food long before you begin to find your strength and good cheer returning. You will then be encouraged to continue the use of the food cure until cured. 50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Limited, Toronto.

There is only one way of seeing things rightly, and that is seeing the whole of them.—Ruskin.

FOR HIS SON'S PRESTIGE



—Or in Nashville Tennessee.

TWELVE UNITS ARE RECRUITING HERE

Those Desirous of Enlisting
Have Wide Choice in Military Service

When Lieut. Col. Forsythe begins recruiting the 50th Gordon Highlanders to battalion strength there will be no fewer than twelve military units out after recruits in the city of Victoria, exclusive of some special branches of the service. Of the twelve units there is one that stands by itself, and cannot enter into competition with the others or be interfered with by them. This is the 143rd Battalion, B. C. Bantams, which can take men under the height of five feet four inches. They will have a field free from competition both in this city and in other parts where Lieut.-Col. Powley is seeking small men.

All the other units are competing one against the other for recruits, and it is left with the man who proposes to join the service to select the unit with which he desires to serve.

There is the 11th Battalion, C. M. R., formerly the Canadian Mounted Rifles, which are conducting a vigorous campaign with three tent stations, a large number of recruiting officers on the streets, and band concerts during the afternoons in the city. They need about four hundred men. This unit is to be sent to England as soon as it is at strength, and will not train here.

The artillery battery and ammunition column at Work Point is being recruited by Lieut.-Col. Angus, who needs about two hundred men. They are to be placed under canvas on Macaulay plains, and will be part of Col. Ogilvie's artillery brigades when recruited.

Other units taking recruits with offices in Victoria are the American Legion, for Canadian-born Americans; the Foresters' battalion, in which there are wanted men with a knowledge of forest work. Those interested in this unit must apply at Work Point, and transfers are allowed from other regiments. Applicants for enlistment in the Western Universities' battalion can obtain application forms at the news paper office. No. 13 Field Ambulance is recruiting a detachment at Work Point. Major Gainsford is taking recruits for the Pioneers at the old drill hall. The 102nd (Comox) the 103rd, and the 88th still have their recruiting offices open in the city, these battalions not more than 100 men each for forming base companies.

PICKED BANTAM DRAFT

Fifty Small Men to Be Selected for Parade Recruiting Purposes by Lieut.-Col. Powley.

Lieut.-Col. Powley, officer commanding the 143rd Battalion, B. C. Bantams is waiting authority from military headquarters to take a picked party of the Bantam battalion to Vancouver as a recruiting "squad." The question of transportation for this body is being considered and if the D. O. C. passes it the squad will be accepted at once from the men in the Beacon Hill barracks.

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SEES NO WRONG IN WHAT HE DID

(Continued from page 1)

they had no idea that it was the government which was negotiating till they saw the first cheque, for \$1,000.

Sees Nothing Wrong.

"In the matter of the commission," Mr. Hanington went on to say, "Mr. Pemberton charged these people \$4,000 commission, about 5 per cent, and, as he said in his evidence, he divided that with me. That commission was not added to the price of the land, but the department instructed me what it would give for the land and it closed at that figure.

I had no idea that any exception could be taken to my receiving part of Mr. Pemberton's commission. It did not in any way come out of the government. I had done a tremendous lot of work in connection with it, so far as work in these things goes, and it was a time when everyone was receiving commissions. If you put a deal in the way of a real estate agent it was always understood that the real estate agent almost invariably divided his commission.

"If I thought that there was anything wrong in taking that commission I would not have taken it. If I had not taken it Mr. Pemberton would have retained it and I could not see, and I do not see to-day, that there is anything the least out of the way in my taking from Mr. Pemberton part of the money he made out of the deal."

Mr. Place—"Was there any understanding that you would get a commission?"

"I think probably there was. I think I probably understood I would get half this commission. That was the usual practice. I am satisfied that I so understood. He would take it to be a pure voluntary gift on his part, but it was not. I think the government got a good bargain, but the commission was not added to the price."

"Was the amount of commission fixed before the deal went through?"

"I do not know. Probably so, I think probably." Mr. Pemberton told Leonard and Reid what he would charge."

Mr. Hanington stated that immediately it became known that the government had purchased in that neighborhood there was a flurry in reality in that district at a good deal in excess of what the government had paid.

Mr. Macdonald—"Was there any other purchase by the government with which you had anything to do?"

"I think that was all. My own personal feeling is that nothing was wrong in my taking that commission. I could not see that I should not take it. If I had felt anything was wrong in it I would not have touched it."

"Was that the only real estate deal with which you had anything to do?"

"I do not think I even looked up a title."

"Was there any other case in which you received any commission?"

"That is the only case in which I ever acted for the government in the purchase of any property anywhere."

"Was the attorney general aware that you were receiving a commission?"

"I do not think the question was ever spoken of between the attorney general and myself. I suppose he may have supposed there was a commission."

"Was there any discussion in any way between you and the attorney general?"

"Not in any way till after this all came out."

If Harry M. Leonard or Frank E. Field, the owners from whom the property was purchased can be got, one or both will be called as witnesses.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

Victoria Observatory.

From March 29 to April 4, 1916.

Victoria—Total amount of bright sunshine, 42 hours and 42 minutes; rain, .05 inch; highest temperature, .63 on 2nd; lowest, .35 on 29th.

Vancouver—Total amount of bright sunshine, 34 hours and 12 minutes; rain, .45 inch; highest temperature, .64 on 2nd; lowest, .28 on 29th.

Kamloops—Total amount of bright sunshine, 26 hours and 24 minutes; rain, .04 inch; highest temperature, .61 on 2nd; lowest, .21 on 29th.

Nanaimo—Total amount of bright sunshine, 27 hours and 12 minutes; rain, .03 inch; highest temperature, .65 on 1st; lowest, .27 on 27th.

Port McNeill—Total amount of bright sunshine, 25 hours and 18 minutes; rain, .03 inch; highest temperature, .64 on 1st; lowest, .26 on 27th.

Prince Rupert—Rain, .05 inch; mean temperature, .63 on 1st; highest temperature, .66 on 1st; lowest, .26 on 27th.

Victoria—Total amount of bright sunshine, 42 hours and 42 minutes; rain, .05 inch; highest temperature, .63 on 2nd; lowest, .35 on 29th.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS

ADVERTISEMENTS under this head, 1 cent per word per insertion; 50 cents per line per month.

BATHS

BATHS—Vapor and electric light, massage and chiropody. Mrs. Barker, 912 Fort street. Phone 4738.

CHIROPODISTS

RADIANT HEAT BATHS—Massage and chiropody. Mr. R. H. Barker, from the National Hospital, London, 211 Jones Building. Phone 3466.

F. MALAN, Swiss diplomate chiropodist and masseur, calls at residences; moderate prices. Hotel Victoria, 165 Government street. Phone 480.

DENTISTS

D. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewel Block, 10th and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Telephones, Office, 557; Residence, 122.

DR. W. F. FRASER, 301-2 Stobart-Pease Block. Phone 4204. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ELECTROLYSIS

ELECTROLYSIS—Fourteen years' practical experience in removing superficial hairs. Mrs. Barker, 912 Fort street.

ENGRVERS

HALF-TONE AND LINE ENGRAVING—Commercial work a specialty. Designs for advertising and business stationery. B. C. Engraving Co., 1111 Fort Street. Orders received at Times Business Office.

GENERAL ENGRAVER, Stencil Cutter and Seal Engraver. Geo. Crowther, 816 Wharf street, behind Post Office.

LEGAL

BRADSHAW & STACPOOLE, barristers-at-law, 151 Bastion street, Victoria.

MEDICAL MASSAGE

ETHEL GEARY, masseuse, bath and massage parlor, has moved from 704 Yates street, office No. 10, to Hibben-Bone Bldg., suite 209-210, Victoria, B. C. m4

NOTARY PUBLIC

WILLIAM G. GAUNCE, Room 105 Hibben-Bone Bldg., 10th and Quadra street and insurance, notary public.

NURSING

PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME (incurred), 224 Queen's Ave. Phone Mrs. W. H. Handley, 46021.

SHORTHAND

SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 1011 Government street, Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping thoroughly taught. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

TUITION

ENGINEERS, marine, stationary, coached for examinations. W. G. Winterton, 603 Central Bldg., Victoria, B. C.

PIANOFORTE LESSONS, 50c per hour, success guaranteed. Box 261, Times, a2

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ADVERTISEMENTS under this head, 1 cent per word per insertion; 3 insertions, 1 cent per word; 4 cents per word per week; 50 cents per month. No advertisement for less than 10 cents. No advertisement charged for less than \$1.

BAKERS

RENNIE & TAYLOR, the only genuine Butter and bread bakers. Wholesale and retail. Imperial Bakery, Fernwood road. Phone 764.

BOATBUILDERS

BOATS AND LAUNCHES designed and built, out-of-repair, repairing, out-of-repairing, and surveying promptly attended to. R. F. Stephens, 1826 Sunnyside Ave. Phone 3125.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

CARPENTER AND BUILDER, T. Thirkell. Alterations, repairs, jobbing, leaky roofs repaired and guaranteed. Phone 3891.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING

CHIMNEYS CLEANED (15 years' experience in Victoria). Lloyd's Phone 711.

CORDWOOD

FOR SALE—Cheapest No. 1 dry fir cordwood, any length (quality guaranteed). Avenue-Grocery. Phone 581. a25

CORSETRY

SPIRELLA CORSETS—Boning guaranteed, rust-proof and unbreakable for one year; latest styles for 1916. Corsetters will visit residence by appointment. Mrs. Gillon, mgr., 433 Campbell Bld. Phone 468.

DECORATING

PAINTING, paperhanging, decorating and kalsomining. Phone 2341. J. J. Ross, cor. Pembroke and Quadra, a22

DYEING AND CLEANING

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS—The largest dyeing and cleaning works in the province. Country orders solicited. Phone 200. J. C. Renfrew, proprietor.

FISH

FINE FRESH OOLACHANS, fresh supply of all salted fish. Phone 651. W. J. Wrigglesworth, 651 Johnson street.

WE SUPPLY nothing but fresh fish. Miller Bros., the Central Fish Market, 612 Johnson street. Phone 2588.

FURNITURE MOVERS

JERVIS BROS. & LAMP, furniture and piano movers. Large up-to-date padded van express and trucks. Storage, packing and shipping. Office, 726 View street. Phone 1567. Stable, 507 George road. Phone 2383.

LIME

LIME—Builders' and agricultural lime. Exton, White Lime Co., Phone 2673, 188 Pemberton Block.

LIVERY STABLES

BRAT'S STABLES, 725 Johnson, livery, boarding, hacks, express wagon, etc. Phone 1582.

METAL WORKS

PACIFIC SHEET METAL WORKS—Copper, zinc, sheet metal, metal windows, metal, slate and tile roofing, iron furnaces, metal ceilings, etc. Yates street. Phone 1772. m5

MILLWOOD

CAMERON WOOD CO.—MILLWOOD, \$1 per cord; \$1.50 per cord; \$1.75 per cord. Phone 550.

PLUMBING AND HEATING

VICTORIA PLUMBING CO., 1062 Pandora street. Phone 3402 and 14601.

PHONE 5345—Repairs and lead special. a27

PLUMBING AND REPAIRS—Coll. work, inc. Forstner, 1005 Douglas. Phone 708.

FOR PROMPT ATTENTION for plumbing repairs. Phones 226 or 4561. E. F. Geiger.

THACKER & HOLT, plumbing and heating; jobbing promptly attended to. 600 Speed avenue. Phone 2922.

ROOF PAINTING

WE HAVE A WAITING LIST of skilled and unskilled laborers, clerks, bookkeepers, etc., for all kinds of work, ready and anxious for employment. What do you need done? Municipal Free Labor Bureau. Phone 1518. a23

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ADVERTISEMENTS under this head, 1 cent per word per insertion; 3 insertions, 1 cent per word; 4 cents per word per week; 50 cents per month. No advertisement for less than 10 cents. No advertisement charged for less than \$1.

FURRIER

FRED. FOSTER, 1516 Government street. Phone 1537.

PAWNSHOPS

AARONSON'S LOAN OFFICE moved to 1515 Government street, next to Columbia Theatre. 228 t

POTTERY WARE.

SEVERE PIPE WARE—Field tiles, ground fire clay, etc. B. C. Potter Co. Ltd., corner Broad and Pandora streets.

SCAVENGING

VICTORIA SCAVENGING CO.—Office, 1826 Government street. Phone 682. Ashes and garbage removed.

SHIRTMAKERS

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. Oxford, shirts, cambric, etc., your own material made up. 105 Chestnut avenue. Phone 2521. a23

SHOE REPAIRING

FOR SATISFACTION in shoe repairing, Arthur Hibbs, 611 Trounce street, opposite Colonial Building. Phone 4162.

SHOE REPAIRING promptly and neatly. B. C. Shoe Repair Co., 1111 Government street, 10th and Douglas. Phone 2500.

TAILORS

THE TORONTO TAILOR—To ladies and gentlemen. Prices from \$1.50; individual skirts correctly cut and sewn for you. Your own material made. 105 Government street, No. 2, upstairs.

TAXIDERMISTS

WHERRY & TOW, 629 Pandora avenue. Phone 381. High-class selection rugs, big game and various heads for skins.

TRUCK AND DRY

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRY CO., LTD., Office and stable, 16 Broughton St. Telephones 15, 4768, 1732.

VACUUM CLEANERS

HAVE THE AUTO VACUUM for your carpets; satisfaction assured. Phone 4656.

WOOD AND COAL

WESTERN COAL & WOOD CO.—D. MacKenzie, prop. Cordwood, any size; lump coal, \$7.25; nut, 10c. Phone 4785.

Y. W. C. A.

FOR THE BENEFIT of young women in or out of employment. Rooms and board. A home from home. 756 Courtney street.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER

E. L. HAYNES, late watch and chronometer maker to Messrs. Elkington, government contractors, London, Eng., late government contractor to A. G. L. and W. C. L. C. Electric, High-grade watchmakers and manufacturing jewellers. We specialize in engagement rings. Best and cheapest house for repairs of every description. 1124 Government street. Victoria. a23

WINDOW CLEANING

DON'T FORGET TO PHONE 1705, James Bay Window Cleaning Co., 541 Government street.

ISLAND WINDOW CLEANING CO.—Phone 3115. Cleaners, window cleaners and janitors. 2525 Government.

ESQUIMALT DISTRICT

SPRATT'S, 301 Esquimalt Road. Owner will need redecorating this spring? If so, use Church's Alabaster wall-coating. We have all shades in stock, including new, delicate pastels. Ask us for shade cards. The tint of your colouring, cleaning and painting, we have a complete stock of scrub brushes, wall brushes, corn brooms, whale mops, O-Cedar mops and O-Cedar oil. If you are refinishing your windows and curtains, our new Alabaster paint is only 40c and 25c per yard. Spratt's.

FOR SALE—ARTICLES

ALL BLACK SOIL and manure, delivered. Phone 1551. a23

MALLEABLE AND STEEL RANGES, \$1.00 per week.

GOVERNMENT BUREAU. Phone 3625, 2001 Government street.

ALL BLACK SOIL and manure delivered. Phone 1551. a23

FOR SALE—English leather pig skin leggings, \$4.50; large size heavy sample trunk, \$2.50; set of automobile engineering books, \$6; steel fishing rods, \$3.50; rifle, 22 repeater Winchester, \$3.50; pistol, \$2.50; playing cards, \$1.50; Gillette safety shaver, \$1.50; Gillette safety razor, \$1.25; playing cards, \$1.50; steel chessmen, \$2.50; second-hand bicycles, \$1.50. Jacob Johnson's new and second-hand store, 579 Johnson street, Victoria, B. C. Phone 1767.

FOR SALE—Automobiles for hire.

JITNEY CARS—People wishing to hire jitney cars by the hour or for short periods should telephone Jitney Association Garage, number 2821.

FOR SALE—Automobiles for hire.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—English leather pig skin leggings, \$4.50; large size heavy sample trunk, \$2.50; set of automobile engineering books, \$6; steel fishing rods, \$3.50; rifle, 22 repeater Winchester, \$3.50; pistol, \$2.50; playing cards, \$1.50; Gillette safety shaver, \$1.50; Gillette safety razor, \$1.25; playing cards, \$1.50; steel chessmen, \$2.50; second-hand bicycles, \$1.50. Jacob Johnson's new and second-hand store, 579 Johnson street, Victoria, B. C. Phone 1767.

FOR SALE—Automobiles for hire.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NUT COAL

We Again Have the Largest Island Nut Coal in the City
\$6.25 Per Ton, Delivered.
(Oak Bay Orders 25c Per Ton Extra)
HALL & WALKER
Distributors Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Ltd. Wellington Coal
1222 Government Street. Phone 83

GUSTAVE HERVE ON RUSSIAN DEMOCRACY

French Socialist Foresees Growth of Sturdy Liberalism in Czar's Empire

Paris, April 6.—Gustave Herve, though a Socialist by conviction, is not of those who regard the further proof given by the Czar of the growth of the cause of democracy in Russia as a mere flash in the pan.

"For the first time since 1905, the date of the convocation of the first Duma," he writes, "the Czar has attended the opening of the Russian parliament; this action was the more significant from the fact that the president of the council, M. Gorenkiy, had been obliged to resign because he energetically opposed the summoning of the Duma. 'A mere farce,' says those affected with the depressed habit. 'A splendid sign of the times,' declare all the Liberals and all the Democrats of Britain, Italy and France who are not suffering from the persecution mania. A certain sign that the Czar has a mind, in spite of his bureaucracy, to lend himself to that evolution which will permit of old Russia adopting the modern form of a constitutional monarchy without revolution.

Must Be Puzzled.

"The Russian revolutionaries who live in Paris, in London and in Geneva will smile at the persistent nature of my illusions," continues Gustave Herve. "Embittered by the sufferings which many of them endured formerly in their country's prisons, cut adrift from the atmosphere of their own nation by their exile, influenced by revolutionary mysticism and racial pessimism, they regard with pity those French Republicans who, since August 4, 1914, have ceased from vituperating the Czar and speak of him with a kindly serenity. Some may even wonder if this sudden change of face is not due to bribes from the Russian embassy. They must indeed be puzzled.

Bigger Than Socialism.

"Learn then, Russian friends, that there is war, and that war is a big thing, much more important than French, Russian or even international Socialist congresses. Learn also that the present war is a vital matter for France, and that our love for her fills our whole being. It is vital to the republic to which, in spite of its numerous imperfections, we are more attached than devotees to their goal. In such crisis you must pardon us if we uphold the union sacre with all our allies, with all the peoples and with all their governments, without distinction; the union sacre for us being the highest form of discipline, which is the strength of armies. And finally, learn that we are credulous enough to believe that our victory, the victory of that armed camp in which are Liberal Britain, Democratic Belgium and Italy, and Republican France, will be the victory of the freedom of all peoples, a victory for freedom in Russia itself, a victory for all the oppressed and even—note the conceit of it—a victory for freedom in Germany. Russian friends, whose heroes we so much admire, without meaning any offence, you have perhaps something to learn from the mature experience of French Republicans."

IT WAS NOT PIRACY, SAYS GERMAN PIRATE

New York, April 6.—The exploit of Clarence Hudson, alias Ernest Schiller, in holding up, unaided, the British steamship Matapon on the high seas last week, was not piracy, Hudson contended through his legal proceedings here to-day, but an act of war which was acquiesced in by the captain and chief officer, who, he declared, had joined him in a toast to the German Kaiser.

Hudson began to-day to fight being removed to Wilmington, Del., for trial in the federal court there on the charge of piracy, as requested by the United States attorney-general. His counsel demanded a full hearing, and United States Commissioner Houghton held him in \$5,000 bail for examination on Saturday. Unable to furnish the bond, Hudson went to the Tomb.

George Voller and Otto Milleder, arrested in connection with Hudson's alleged plot to blow up a Canadian liner, were remanded again in police court and held for 48 hours pending arrangements to have them turned over to the authorities of Hoboken, N. J., where the pair were employed about the same time. The charge on which they were held, regarded as technical, is "suspicion of felonious assault."

WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS.

Winnipeg, April 6.—The bank clearings here during the week ended to-day were \$23,397,411. During the corresponding week last year the clearings were \$16,896,774; in 1914, \$24,110,918.

TORONTO BANK CLEARINGS.

Toronto, April 6.—The bank clearings here during the week ended to-day were \$40,958,734. During the corresponding week last year the clearings were \$28,665,773; in 1914, \$44,974,647.

DO NOT INTEND TO BRING TROOPS BACK

Lansing Denies Reports American Authorities Thinking of Letting Villa Go

Washington, April 6.—Secretary Lansing to-day flatly denied that there was any ground whatever for the reports that the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico was being contemplated.

El Paso, April 6.—Indications in Washington that the Carranza government soon might indicate to the American government that the troops following the bandit Villa were futilely following a "cold trail" and that the de facto government would welcome the return of the United States troops to their own country, occasioned no surprise to-day in El Paso. There have been insistent reports here that the de facto government looked with no favoring eye on a further pursuit of Villa because the presence of American troops on Mexican soil was provoking an embarrassment to the Carranza regime. The reports were not confirmable because the Mexican officials both here and in Juarez said that matters of a diplomatic nature must be considered only by the government at Guadalajara.

Army officers here say that while

the difficulties of the hunt for Villa increase daily and that it may be weeks before he is captured, the pursuit will be continued relentlessly until the word comes from Washington to withdraw the troops.

Twenty Apache Indian scouts passed through here early to-day en route to the front, where they will try to pick up Villa's trail.

Columbus, N. M., April 6.—Clad in khaki and leather uniforms of the American cavalrymen, 20 Apache Indians were preparing here to-day to start for the headquarters of Brig. General Pershing, where they will act as scouts and trailers in the combing of the mountains of Guerrero for Villa.

LT. UNDERHILL WENT FROM COAST; KILLED

London, April 6.—Lieut. Charles Underhill, of the West Yorkshires, who has been killed in action, was 22 years old, the fourth son of Dr. Underhill, a medical officer at Vancouver. He was educated at Vancouver and McGill and was assistant city analyst at Vancouver. He joined the 7th Canadian Battalion and later was gazetted to the West Yorkshires. He went to the front last September and saw some of the heaviest fighting, acting as a machine gun officer. Lieut. Underhill was a keen football player.

His Gun First.

I met him again yesterday. When

last I met him he knew little of horses and men, and could not have distinguished between a tampion and a breech block.

Yesterday I gathered his gun of the battery invariably is ready

first; and it is battery, you will understand, which lightly desires to meet

the quality of its famous "Chestnut" comrades after the war in friendly competition for points.

The boy not only looked like an able

and bold campaigner, but actually

was one. Measuring him from the

distance of a year and a half ago, and

remembering that Flanders is now full

of fellows like him, it is plain the

critic who talks of our front being ex

actly where it was long since knows

less than he might learn with a little

reflection.

His New Interest.

The boy talked of his battery in the

breezy, parochial manner of an ener

getic curate who is keenly interested in

his own parish, and little else. His

mother wouldn't have known him,

disguised in his new interest and his

forbidding surroundings.

"Just let's slip through here," he

will say. "The beggars have got a

machine gun laid on that bit of road."

We enter a village over which the

judgment day had passed and then

abandoned to the skies. The vacant

country about us was bellowing and

trembling, but the boy took no notice,

was briskly leading the way, and

shining brightly of the work of his

blessed battery.

There came a cottage with displaced

glass, looking particularly exposed

and forlorn, and that was entered, and

mounted steeply to an attic, where

there were beds in the corners, a rough

deal table with enamelled mugs and

plates, and tinned stuff out of rations,

some gay prints from the French press,

and what light came through a foot

square window and the shot holes in

the tiles. There were more boys like the

boy, and a senior with a shrewd

eye and an ironical comment. The tin

ware danced and sang to each outside

concession. We sat down at the board,

and poked things out of jars and pots.

Metallic Crash.

A youngster put a Harry Lauder

song in the gramophone, and it began

to play. A telephone called at the

same moment, and the boy went to it.

"A working party?" he said, "at A1? Right!" He gave some mystic symbols to the instrument, and still while Harry Lauder was laughing, there was an abrupt metallic crash.

RECRUITING REQUIRES DERBY'S WHOLE TIME

London, April 6.—The Evening

Standard says that the Earl of Derby

has resigned the chairmanship of the

joint naval and military board in

control of the aerial service on the ground

that his position as director of recruiting

occupies his whole time. The Standard says this position has been

offered to Earl Curzon.

COL. E. M. HOUSE SAW WILSON AGAIN TO-DAY

Washington, April 6.—Col. E. M.

House, who investigated the submarine

and other issues abroad for the presi

dent, came to the White House again

to-day for the third time since his re

turn from Europe. He con

ferred this afternoon with President

Wilson and Secretary Lansing, and

after the conference Mr. Lansing re

fused to make any statement.

SINKING OF PORTUGAL HAS ANGERED CZAR

Petrograd, April 6.—Emperor

Nicholas has sent a telegram to the

chief of the Red Cross service in which

he expresses profound indignation over

the sinking of the Russian hospital

ship Portugal in the Black Sea, and

declares that "the whole world should

hear of the outrage."

SUSSEX TORPEDOED, SAYS U. S. ATTACHE

Washington, April 6.—Reports of the

American naval attaché at London on

his investigation of the destruction of

the liner Sussex received to-day at the

state department agree with the reports

of the attaché at Paris that the ship

probably was destroyed by a torpedo.

ESCAPED WITH \$15,000.

Canonsburg, Pa., April 6.—Two men

robbed the First National Bank of

Houston, at Houston, Pa., near here, soon after noon to-day of \$15,000 and escaped in an automobile.

TOOK BANK CLEARINGS.

Toronto, April 6.—The bank clear

ings here during the week ended to

day were \$40,958,734. During the cor

responding week last year the clear

ings were \$28,665,773; in 1914, \$44,974,647.

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The Sensational Charges Regarding Fuse Contracts

Astounding Allegations of George W. Kyte Which Caused Sir Robert Borden to Send for Sir Sam Hughes

Following is the Toronto Globe report of the Kyte fuse contract charges which caused a great sensation at Ottawa last week:

"The time has come," said Mr. Kyte, "to let facts be known to this House and the country. When Mr. Thomas came to Canada he was instructed by Right Hon. David Lloyd George, British minister of munitions, to consult with Sir Wilfrid Laurier as to the whole situation and the best and safest means for dealing with it. Unfortunately, when he reached Ottawa, Sir Wilfrid was in the hospital undergoing a serious operation, and Mr. Thomas was unable to carry out his instructions to consult with him." Mr. Kyte regretted as unfortunate "for the cause of the honor of Canada and the cause of the allies in the field" that Mr. Thomas had been prevented at that time from getting into communication with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The British government had rightly considered that the counsel and advice of the greatest Canadian were necessary at this time.

Dominion Iron and Steel Order.

Mr. Kyte then proceeded to deal with the allegations made by the solicitor general in his speech. Mr. Carvell had said that the Dominion Iron & Steel Company had not been able to secure an order for shells. Mr. Meighen had stated that he did secure an order for shells. Now Mr. Flavelle gave official evidence that "Mr. Carvell was absolutely right and the solicitor general absolutely wrong." A contract for steel was given the company, and the steel was shipped all over the country to various mushroom companies, freight was paid, and then the shells manufactured were shipped back to the point of original shipment, freight being paid again. Mr. Meighen had also stated that the Dominion company had received an order for "other parts" of shells. Mr. Kyte, after referring to the official statement, characterized the solicitor general's "declaration to the House as 'absolutely untrue.'

With all the official information at his disposal, Mr. Kyte charged Mr. Meighen had sought to deceive the House and the country as to the true facts.

Allison and Fuse Purchases.

Coming to the question of fuses and the purchases across the border, with which Col. J. Wesley Allison is said to have been connected, Mr. Kyte quoted the minister of militia as having stated in the House that he had in connection with the arrangements for securing fuses secured the services of a life-long friend, "the soul of honor, J. Wesley Allison." The minister had added that he and Col. Allison had been associated together for 25 years. He had asserted that Col. Allison had never received a cent of compensation, although he had saved the department fifty million dollars, and had expressed the further hope that Col. Allison had kept his expense accounts so that he could be compensated after the war.

Contract for Pistols.

Mr. Kyte then quoted from evidence given by Director of Contracts Brown before the public accounts committee on Friday last, to show that contracts for automatic pistols had been let through Col. Allison. One contract for one thousand automatic pistols, signed by the prime minister, had the authority back of it or a formal order in council. Col. Allison, however, had told the Davidson commission of inquiry that he had not had anything to do with the purchase of pistols.

Is Perjury Extraditable?

Mr. Kyte thought it a strange thing that his friend and confidant of the minister, who had been authorized to buy machine guns and pistols, should on oath declare that he had nothing to do with these matters. The solicitor general, he said, should find out whether or not perjury is an extraditable offence. If it was, he should take immediate steps to bring Allison back to Canada.

Details of \$22,000,000 Order.

Mr. Kyte unfolded to an intensely interested and serious House the details of the orders placed by the shell committee on June 19 last for some \$22,000,000 worth of fuses with the American Ammunition Company and the International Arms & Fuse Company, the two mushroom companies organized without capital, without plant, without even a piece of machinery or building to accept the orders for which Col. J. Wesley Allison had received an advance promise. Mr. Kyte quoted facts and figures, original partnership and contract agreements, and backed up the whole charge with a completeness of detail which must have made the government forces wonder as to how the wealth of information, supposedly kept secret, came into the hands of the opposition.

Companies Practically Middlemen.

The first company to be organized was the American Ammunition Co. It was incorporated in the State of Virginia, with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000 and a subscribed capital of only \$1,000. The date of incorporation was May 25, 1915. The directors named in the incorporation papers were merely dummies, and the company was authorized to manufacture shells, cartridges, fuses, etc. A few days after the charter had been secured one E. B. Caldwell was named as the president. Two weeks later, on June 8, the International Arms & Fuse Co. was organized in the State of New York, with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000 and a subscribed capital of only \$3,000. As was the case with the first company, the officials named in the charter were also dummies. Both companies were purely mushroom companies, without any paid-up capital worth speaking of, without plant, machinery or buildings. According to the story told by Mr. Kyte, they were practically

to the partnership, of which amount Lignani received \$2,500, and the balance was to be divided between Allison and Yoakum. Other contracts were also referred to, some actually consummated and others pending, referring to fuses amounting to \$3,000,000, picric acid, powder and powder magnesium. If all these contracts were finally consummated Lignani, according to the agreement, was to receive \$265,000, while Allison and Yoakum would have \$1,000,000 to divide between them.

Ratified by General Sir Sam.

Another trial of this story of contracts to middlemen with hundreds of thousands of dollars of profits led to Maj.-Gen. Sir Sam Hughes. Mr. Kyte quoted the whole contract between the American Ammunition Company and the shell committee, and attached to this contract there was the following ratifying letter written by General Hughes on the 19th of June, 1915, the day the contract was made:

"I, Maj.-Gen. the Hon. S. Hughes, minister of militia and defence of the Dominion of Canada, in accordance with authority duly conferred upon me by his Britannic Majesty's government, hereby ratify and confirm on its behalf the foregoing agreement between the American Ammunition Company, incorporated, and the shell committee, Dated at Ottawa, Canada, this 19th day of June, A.D. 1915. Sam Hughes, Maj.-Gen., Minister of Militia and Defence."

Certificate From Shell Committee.

Further attached to this was a statement signed by George W. Watts, secretary of the shell committee, as follows:

"I hereby certify that Brigadier-General Alexander Bertram, chairman of the shell committee, was authorized to execute the within agreement by resolution of the said shell committee, duly passed at a duly constituted meeting thereof, at which a quorum was present, held at Ottawa, Canada, this 19th day of June, 1915."

Pacific Scandal Pales Beside This.

In concluding, Mr. Kyte reminded Premier Borden that forty years ago a Conservative government refused a request for investigation and suffered overwhelming defeat at the polls. The Pacific scandal, said Mr. Kyte, paled into insignificance with the terrible conditions disclosed at the present time when profiteers were exploiting the war with its terrible toll on human suffering and sacrifice. If Premier Borden persisted in his refusal to grant the most thorough investigation and to deal, as Canadians believed in dealing with the conditions which now confront the government.

SILENCE GREETS THE OPPOSITION

(Continued from page 9.)

The second reading debate on the bill to amend the Nootka and Skeena Rivers Railway Act, 1911, was resumed by the member for Newcastle.

This bill gives the company one year from the coming into force of it "to bona fide commence and continuously and effectively proceed with construction," and to pay up in cash and expend on construction of fifteen per cent of its authorized share capital. The period for completion and operation of the railway is fixed at three years from the passing of the bill. The company is declared to have been always a valid and existing corporation.

Whereas the said Cadwell, Yoakum and Bassick were together instrumental in negotiating and effecting same with the shell committee to be reduced to writing:

Whereas the said Cadwell, Yoakum and Bassick were together entitled to a commission on this contract of \$1,000,000 for negotiating and effecting same with the shell committee;

Therefore the proceeds are to be divided in the proportion of \$475,000 to Yoakum, \$275,000 to Bassick and \$250,000 to Cadwell.

Division Before Contract Placed.

This division of profits, Mr. Kyte noted, was agreed upon before a single fuse was delivered, and even before the contract had been placed. And it was further to be noted that under the liberal provisions of the shell committee the company actually received a cash advance of a million and a half dollars before the work of manufacture had even been started upon. Mr. Kyte noted further that the partnership made Yoakum the principal partner and treasurer.

Allison and Orchestra Leader.

Having thus outlined the remarkable details of this remarkable contract with middlemen, Mr. Kyte proceeded to draw Col. J. Wesley Allison into the plot. Shortly after the war began, said Mr. Kyte, J. Wesley Allison and Eugène Lignani, who had been previously leader of the orchestra at the Elitz-Carillon hotel in Montreal, formed a partnership for carrying on the purchase and sale of war supplies. In January B. F. Yoakum, who took the major part of the million-dollar commission above referred to, came into this combination.

Partnership Broken Up.

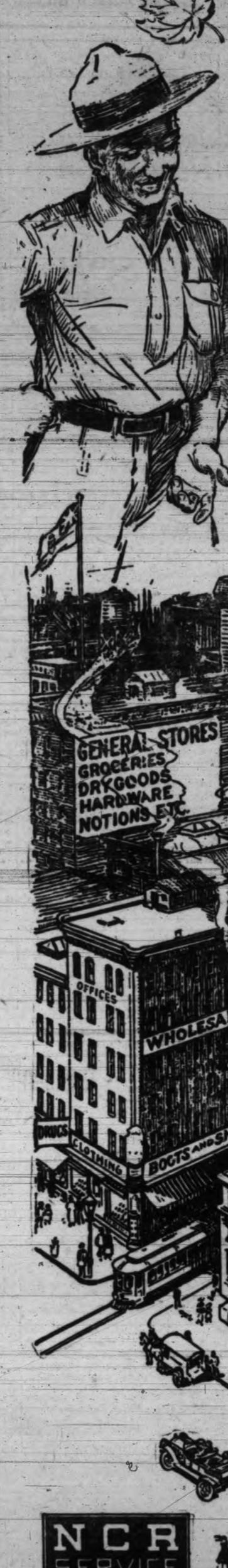
This partnership of Allison, Lignani and Yoakum continued until the month of September last, or about the time the shell committee began to get into trouble with D. A. Thomas and the imperial ministry of munitions.

Disagreements among the partners then arose, and they finally drew up an agreement of dissolution. This agreement rectified the facts as to the formation of the partnership, and that the partners had been obtaining contracts from various sources for the mutual benefit of all parties concerned.

Their Several Shares of Profits.

It recited also a number of the different contracts in which they were jointly interested and the amounts which Lignani was to receive on withdrawing from the partnership. The first contract mentioned was that with the shell committee of Canada to the American Ammunition Co., whereby Yoakum was to receive \$475,000 for himself and partners. Lignani agreed to withdraw on payment of \$50,000 as his share. That left \$425,000 for Yoakum and Allison. There was also another contract mentioned in this dissolution of partnership agreement. This contract was one procured for the Edwards Valve Manufacturing Co. for \$500,000 for cartridge cases. It was referred to as yielding a profit of \$20,000.

Phoenix Beer—3 qts. for 25¢



N C R
SERVICE

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN
IN THE WINDOW

COMMITTEE WAS "SQUARE"
DECLARER GEN. BERTRAM

Toronto, April 6.—"As far as I am concerned, the dealings of the Canadian Shell Committee were absolutely square," said General Sir Alexander Bertram, who was chairman, upon his return from Europe last night. He declined to discuss any of the charges made in the House of Commons.

"Conviction, both natural and supernatural, in our final victory is more deeply than ever anchored in my soul. If it could at any time have been weakened, the assurances given me on the subject by several disinterested and careful observers of the general situation, belonging notably to North and South America, would have served to strengthen it anew."

Phoenix Beer—3 qts. for 25¢

A Great National Public Utility

That concerns all merchants and all people

THE original Cash Register rang a bell, indicated and recorded the amount of the purchase. It benefited the merchant only.

In a third of a century this old model has developed into a Cash Register that directly benefits every man, woman, and child who spends money in a store.

This new Cash Register equally concerns every merchant and clerk, every banker and wholesaler in this land.

It furnishes every customer with a receipt or sales-slip.

It prints on this the amount paid or charged.

On this is also printed the date of the sale and who made it.

It forces a duplicate, printed record for the merchant.

It prevents disputes over charges and bills paid.

It saves shoppers' time.

It gives the merchant all his profits. It gives him more money for his family.

It promotes more and quicker sales.

It protects each clerk against making errors and against the mistakes of others.

It rewards the diligent clerk by telling his employer which one makes the largest number of sales and which one gets the greatest amount of business.

It assures the banker additional security for the money he loans the merchant.

It gives the wholesaler additional assurance that the merchant will have money to pay his bills.

It furnishes the banker and the wholesaler mechanical evidence that the merchant's statement of his business is correct.

It is a business necessity.

Merchants!

We have new 1916 models that give this perfect service.

Write us to-day or see our agent in your city and learn how you can secure one of these public service machines.

Liberal allowances will be made for old National Cash Registers that were good in their day, but do not so completely protect you or give the valuable service our 1916 models do.

Address Dept. A.

The National Cash Register Company of Canada, Limited

Toronto, Canada



PROBLEM OF DEALING WITH ONTARIO NICKEL

Toronto, April 6.—The Ontario government has rejected a proposal to prevent the shipment of Ontario nickel to enemy countries, following a five-hour debate in the legislature, which followed through most of the night. A motion by Samuel Carter, Liberal member for South Wellington, that "the production and sale of nickel in this province should be under government control" and that "the nickel produced in the province should be entered into at once by

the government of this province with the government of the Dominion of Canada and the government of the United Kingdom to secure united action to acquire the absolute control of the nickel mines and nickel production of the Province of Ontario."

In the course of the debate it was shown that about 80 per cent of the world's supply of nickel is produced in Ontario, and the opposition leader, W. N. Howell, urged that in view of the military value of nickel it was important that the control of the nickel product of the province should be retained by British interests.

BREAD IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Sydney, N. S. W., April 6.—The legislature has passed a bill which establishes a monopoly in bread making and the selling of bread in New South Wales.

DIXI H. ROSS

Special To-day

Royal Standard Flour, sack.	\$1.60
Golden Loaf Flour, sack.	\$1.50
Wild Rose Pastry Flour sack	\$1.70

THE EXCHANGE

For BARGAINS in BOUND BOOKS and INDIAN BASKET-WARE.
78 FORT STREET.

W. J. Maynard (Bill)

Auctioneer and Appraiser
I am now located at 885 Yates street, and am open to receive sales of any description.

New and second-hand furniture always on hand.

Phone 4218 Night phone 3506

Important Notice

Messrs. Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed by the Oriental Importing Co., who are going out of business, will dispose of the whole of their valuable

Stock and Fixtures

by Public Auction, commencing

To-morrow, April 7

and continuing daily until everything is sold, at 11, 2:30 and 8 o'clock each day, at their Premises,

510 Cormorant Street.

The stock consists of Silks, Crepes, Oriental Jewelry, Carved Ivory Goods, Grass Chairs, Show Cases, including 6 Silent Salesmen and other goods too numerous to mention.

For further particulars apply to
The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams
410 and 411 Sayward Block.

Maynard & Sons

AUCTIONEERS
Instructed, we will sell at salesrooms
725 VIEW STREET

To-morrow, 2 p.m.

ALMOST NEW AND SELECT

Furniture and Furnishings of Seven Houses

Including: Electric Player Piano, Columbia Hornless Gramophone and Records, large Columbia Horn Gramophone, in mahogany case, with 35 records; also extra Records; 6 Oak Dining Tables; 4 Sets of Oak Dining Chairs, upholstered in leather; Oak Buffet, Oak Sideboard, Oak Writing Desk and China Cabinet combined, Reed Tables, Morris Chairs, Reed Chairs, Reed Rockers, Tea Sets, Dinner Service, lot of Pictures and Books, Carpets, Inlaid Linoleum, Leather Couch, Davenport, Bed Lounges, Couches, Sanitary Couches, Electric Reading Lamp, 2 Ladies' Mahogany Secretaries, Ladies' Dress Form, Cushion, No. 16 Pump Gun, Centre Tables, Hall Mirrors, Hall Seats, Electric Iron, Oak Roll Top Desk, 2 small Iron Safes, All-Brass Beds, Springs and Mattresses, English Oak Dresser, English Oak Chest of Drawers, Mahogany Dresser and Stand, Oak Dressers and Stands, Chiffoniers, Odd Dressers, 14 single, three-quarter and full-size Iron Beds, Springs and Mattresses, Hospital Cot, Bedroom Suites, Tables, Chairs, Blankets, Pillows, Elderdown Quilts, Sewing Baskets, Clocks, Baby Buggies, Rugs, Toiletware, etc., Gas Water Heater, almost new Monarch Range, McJary and Souvenir Ranges, Cook Stoves, Heaters, Kitchen Cabinets, Kitchen Comforts, Kitchen Tables, Kitchen Chairs, Cooking Utensils, Wash Tubs, Boilers, Hot Water Tank, Garden Tools, Garden Hose, 6 Lawn Mowers, 2 Refrigerators, Meat Safe, Curtain Stretchers, Screen Doors, etc. Now on view.

Also at 11 o'clock, at Our Stockyard, Chickens, Rabbits, 16 Sacks Seed Potatoes, 2-Wheel Cart, Sash and Doors, etc.

MAYNARD & SONS
Auctioneers Phone 357R

WILL YOU HELP US

to keep OUR building open
till the BOYS come home?

SUBSCRIBE TO-DAY

"Victoria's Manhood Factory"

Y. M. C. A.

Bianshard and View Sts.

Tel. 2880.

To the educated ad reader,
QUALITY OF GOODS is of first
importance—price concessions sec-
ondary.

B. & K. Flour sack	\$1.60
Royal Household Flour, sack.	\$1.70
Wild Rose Pastry Flour sack	\$1.70

PRESBYTERIAL SOCIETY LED W. M. S. SESSION

Reports on Various Activities
Read, and Interesting Ad-
dresses Delivered

The Victoria Presbyterial Society led the afternoon session of the meeting of the W. M. S. yesterday. Mrs. Graham and Mrs. McLennan gave Scripture readings, and Mrs. R. A. Brown spoke on "Bible Rules for Living," and the same lady delivered the address of welcome to the visiting delegates. Mrs. S. H. Brown, of Vancouver, responded, and a letter of greeting from the Columbia Women's Auxiliary was read.

A short intercession service was held, Mrs. J. L. Campbell presiding, and with her on the platform being representatives of many of the other churches of the city as follows: Mrs. Hiscock, representing the Church of England; Mrs. R. S. Day, the Reformed Episcopal church; Mrs. Johnston, the Congregational church; Mrs. Adams, representing the Y. W. C. A., and Mrs. McAdam, representing the W. C. T. U., were also on the platform.

Mrs. Campbell gave a short address in which she emphasized the need of more earnest attention to the serious things, calling attention particularly to the many messages which God had given in His Word for women. They should pray for the cleansing of the empire from the love of pleasure, luxury, cynicism, and extravagance. The women like the soldiers, were under marching orders and must do their bit.

Reports read included one from the committee on courtesies, read by Mrs. E. P. Miller; on literature, by Mrs. B. Thornton, who stated that 1,050 copies of the Missionary Messenger had been subscribed for; and the mission hand report, by Mrs. E. S. Logie, of Point Grey.

The Women's Missionary Society met last night in union with the Presbyterial Synod at the First Presbyterian church, Mrs. Jamieson, who had sung "The Recessional" at their afternoon meeting, also singing a sacred solo at the latter gathering.

PLAINTIFF WINS

Henry Siebenbaum Liable for the Rent
of the Premises Formerly Occupied
by German Club.

The British Columbia court of appeal on Tuesday decided that Henry Siebenbaum, one of the trustees for the extinct German Club which occupied premises on Government street, is liable for the rent of the premises for the unexpired term of the lease. The court reversed the judgment of Judge Lampman in the county court, where it was held that the trustees was not liable because of a clause in the lease that the term should lapse in the event of fire or other casualty. Judge Lampman had held that the damage done by the rioters to the premises had been a casualty, and had made the premises unfit for occupation. The court of appeal decided that the premises had not been made unfit for occupation by the rioters.

Frank Higgins acted for the appellant, William Lindley and H. A. MacLean, K. C., for the respondent trustee.

CLEANING OUT TANK

Resident of Dallas Road Proceeding
Against City Authorities for Al-
leged Breach of By-law.

Turning the tables against the city engineering department, a resident of Dallas road has issued a summons against the driver of a city motor truck for a breach of the by-law. The case will come on for trial to-morrow.

The by-law says that no night soil or similar material shall be moved except between the hours of midnight and 6 o'clock. By directions of the city engineer man have been cleaning out a septic tank in James Bay, and the material has been conveyed along the Dallas road to the outfall of the Cook street sewer at Clover point, where the city has a small equipment for handling it. The informant in this case notified the department that he should proceed with his informant unless the removal was stopped till midnight. It appears that the removal has begun prior to that hour, and that the wagon passes close to his doors.

Professor (examining class in phys-
ics)—"The pressure of bodies at rest
is called force. Give an example,
Jones." Jones (an observant scholar)
—"The police force."

H. B. "Imperial" Lager Beer, pints,
12 for 25c.

BABY WEEK COMMENCES MONDAY



Baby's Feet Are a Precious Possession

Every parent should be sure of proper fitting shoes for growing little feet.

Complete assortment here of cute styles made with the foot-freeedom idea.

MUTRIE & SON

1209 Douglas St. Phone 2504

MOHAMMEDANISM

MENACE IN AFRICA

Rev. Hugh Ross Tells Presbyterial Synod That Christian Civilization Must Be Saved

disintegration, Miss Duncan noted that high caste people were being educated and were establishing their homes after the model presented by the Christian teachers. There was gradually showing itself also an anti-caste movement, and at a convention held recently in India this old distinction had been set aside and all had sat down at the supper irrespective of caste. Another sign, which the missions had hailed with pleasure was the action of a native prince who had made education in his province compulsory.

Miss Duncan closed her address by referring to the recent introduction of a bill against child marriage, this, however, failing to pass. An appeal for more workers was made. Secular education in the universities established by the British government too often resulted in the young men becoming only anarchists and revolutionaries.

Mission Funds

Mrs. E. P. Miller, of Vancouver, also spoke. She pointed out that there were over one thousand members in the Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church in British Columbia, and that last year they had raised \$25,351. The estimates for the W. M. S. in Canada called for \$20,126.

Afternoon Business

The visiting delegates were welcomed to the city by Mayor Stewart and Alderman Bell, who attended the afternoon session and extended hearty greetings from the citizens of Victoria. Alderman Bell congratulated Rev. Principal John MacKay on his elevation to the moderator's office.

The following resolution was passed during the afternoon:

"That the Synod record their high appreciation of the value to the nation of the work of the Lord's Day Alliance and their confidence in the manner in which the work of the alliance has been conducted within this province. They wish the secretary, Rev. Mr. Huestis, Godspeed in his labors, and promise him their earnest support."

The resolution was passed following a short address by Rev. C. H. Hastings, field secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance for western Canada, who reported something of his experiences and difficulties in the way of stopping the sale of candy, fruit, cigars and magazines by the hotel stands on Sunday. They had to complain of the attitude of the attorney-general in his attitude toward the sale of certain articles other than medicine by drug stores on Sunday.

Church Taxation

A resolution was passed by the Synod opposing the taxation of church property, and appealing to the provincial government to have the law changed so that municipalities which exempted improvement might not tax church land.

"The Synod respectfully petition the hon. the premier and executive of British Columbia during the present session of the legislature to cause to have amended the act in such a way as to restore the exemption enjoyed by churches under the provisions of act of 1911, that is to say, exemption from taxation of all buildings set apart for and actually in use for the public worship of God, together with the sites thereof," said the resolution in part.

Tortures of Rheumatism

Yield to This Remedy

A Marvel of Speed, an Unfailing Cure for Old Chronic Cases
Get a Trial Bottle To-day

With reliable Nervilene you can rub out the pain of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbar, or Neuralgia—rub it away so completely that you feel like new all over.

It matters not how deeply seated the pain is, or how long you have had it—rubbing with the king of all liniments "Nervilene" will cure you.

Nervilene is highly concentrated—about five times stronger than the ordinary white ammonia liniment—therefore it penetrates quickly—sinks in deeply—and gets right at the core of the pain at once—draws out the lameness, takes away the stiffness—eases the joints that have hurt you so much.

Out comes the pain every time you rub on Nervilene, which contains some of the most valuable pain-subduing remedies known to science. Worth its weight in gold to every family in the land, and sure to cure the "emergent and minor ills of a hundred kinds that constantly arise. Get the large 56c. family size bottle; small trial size 25c. Nervilene is sold by every dealer, everywhere.

Vokes—"We have at last secured a cook who will stay with us." Carson—"Nonsense!" Vokes—"Not at all. I took her on the recommendation of the policeman on the beat."

H. B. "Imperial" Lager Beer, quarts, \$2.00 per dozen.

45-Inch Cream Scallop-
ed Madras Muslin.
Special at \$2.40
H. S. Ribbon - Edge
Voile, small floral
borders. Special 35¢

Gordons
739 YATES ST. PHONE 5510

66-Inch Fine H. S. Rib-
bed Edge Voile
Scrim. Special 35¢
36-Inch Two - Thread
Mercerized Marquis-
ettes. H. S. borders.
Special 35¢

Outing and Sports Attire Will Be Displayed by
Us on Living Models at the Afternoon Matinee
at Pantages Theatre To-morrow

NEW MODEL CORSETS SELLING AT, PAIR 75c

They are made of strong coulif, with 4 hose supporters. You will find them stylish, comfortable and serviceable.

On Sale in the Bargain Base-
ment.

**Fibre Silk Hose in
Wanted Colors**
This low-priced Hose has already found many admirers. They possess an even finer lustre and better colors than the real silk. You may choose from grey, taupe, navy, pink, tan, pomegranate, black and white. Price, per pair, only 65¢

Moderately Priced Millinery

We have an unusually fine collection of pretty Spring Hats at small prices. They represent the best and smartest ideas that have evolved from the best designs. Come and see them as early as possible. Prices are \$4.75, \$5.00, \$5.75 and \$6.50

WORK OF RED CROSS IN LAST SIX MONTHS

Cash Collections \$32,429.03;
Over Two Hundred Thousand Articles Sent

The Victoria City and District branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society, in issuing a short account of the work accomplished for the six months ending February 28, 1916, thanks the public for its generous support.

From all over the Island contributions in money and work continue to come in with unfailing regularity, and the society looks forward with every confidence that this will continue so long as necessity requires it.

For the period referred to the sum of \$2,610 has been received for membership fees and \$29,819.85 in donations, a total collection in cash of \$32,429.03. This money has been expended in the following manner:

Merchandise purchased \$14,622.97
Remitted to Headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross Society 6,823.95

Remitted for the British Red Cross Society 5,872.90

Amount expended in connection with Local Military Hospitals 262.90

Total \$27,982.72

This leaves the branch with just sufficient money on hand to pay for orders already given, but for which the goods have not yet been received.

For the six months \$80 regulation cases have been sent forward containing 205,838 articles.

It is interesting to note how this large total is made up, and when one considers the time that has been taken to complete the different articles, it will give an idea of the immense amount of energy that has been expended in Red Cross work in Victoria and districts.

The following articles have been made:

Surgical shirts, 3,926; day shirts, 2,785; triangular bandages, 11,738; chest bandages, 1,630; roller band